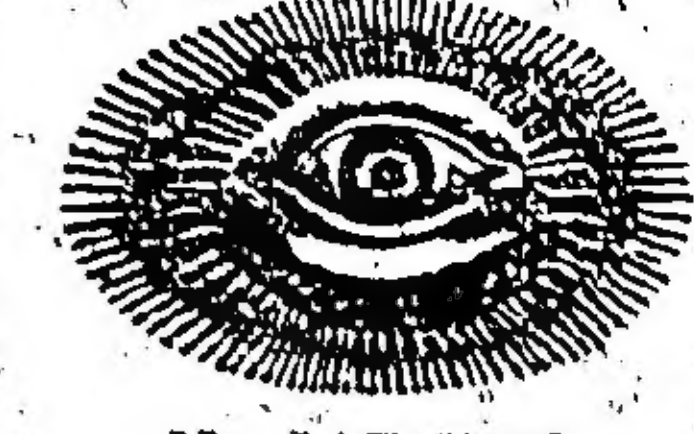


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No. 21371 號壹拾七百叁千壹萬式第 日泰初月式拾年寅丙 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th 1927. 拜拜禮 號六月正年六十國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	Nov.	E.	O.	E.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.25	3.55	5.20	7.21
Yammat ...Dep.	8.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	2.31	4.04	5.38	7.30
Shatin ...Dep.	9.02	—	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	2.43	4.16	5.51	7.43
Taipei ...Dep.	9.16	—	—	9.50	11.04	12.34	1.49	2.56	4.29	6.04	7.56
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	9.31	—	—	10.05	11.19	12.49	2.04	3.11	4.44	6.19	8.11
Fanning ...Dep.	9.45	—	—	10.19	11.33	13.03	2.18	3.25	4.58	6.33	8.25
Shungshui ...Dep.	9.59	—	—	10.33	11.47	13.17	2.32	3.39	5.12	6.47	8.39
Shamshui ...Dep.	10.13	—	—	10.47	12.01	13.31	2.46	3.53	5.26	7.01	8.53
Canton ...Arr.	12.40	—	—	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### SEA TAU KOR BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shatin ...	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

### SEA TAU KOR BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin ...	8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanning ...	9.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, Kowloon, or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, LTD., HONGKONG, or from THE ASSOCIATED EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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(Sunday: 3.30 P.M. only).

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### Our London Letter.

#### A POPULAR PRINCE.

#### COAL STRIKE AFTERMATH.

#### AN IRISH NOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Dec. 11th.  
The Prince of Wales continues to  
increase his popularity, which is  
already very great indeed. He paid  
a casual visit a few nights ago to a  
British Legion Club at Stepney,  
arriving quite unexpectedly, as he  
might visit any other club of the  
Legion, a movement in which he is  
closely interested. There was a  
smoking concert at the Church Hall,  
and the Prince sat beside Mr. J. F.  
Mead, the chairman, who is landlord  
of a public house in the neighbour-  
hood known as the Bricklayers'  
Arms. He chatted and joked with  
this worthy, and when the latter  
asked His Royal Highness whether  
he would visit the Bricklayers' Arms  
across the way the Prince immedi-  
ately agreed. He got up at the in-  
terval in the concert and went out  
with the jovial landlord, who was,  
of course, beside himself with de-  
light.

The Prince entered the bar par-  
lour where some of the patrons of  
the establishment were introduced  
to him—all of them ex-servicemen  
and good workers for the British  
Legion—and, as the landlord said,  
telling the story afterwards, "Emily  
Smith, our maid, drew him a glass  
of our best ale, which he accepted  
right away."  
Then the Prince walked into the  
bar, and to the great joy of the  
crowd in the house he drew himself  
a glass of beer. Having had a nip  
the Prince passed the glass round  
like a loving cup among a few who  
were near him. After this the bar  
resounded with the old ditty, "For  
he's a jolly good fellow." It was a  
great occasion. Stepney feels hon-  
oured above all other districts in  
the East End, and in future the pro-  
per thing if you happen to be in  
that part of London is to drink a  
glass of beer at the Bricklayers'  
Arms.

#### After The Coal Strike.

"Now that the coal strike is past  
like a horrible nightmare, the prob-  
lem arises what to do with the  
thousands of men who will be dis-  
placed in the coalfields. The  
tragedy of every great strike is that  
vast numbers who came out are  
unable to get back. Markets are  
lost for the time being or perma-  
nently, and consequently there is less  
call for production, and firms are  
unable to pay so many employees as  
formerly. This is always the way;  
and the unfortunate miners are find-  
ing it out. Their loyalty to their  
unions and their blind faith in the  
gregarious Mr. Cook, the Miners'  
Federation Secretary, have landed  
them in multitudes among the un-  
employed.

The Government are, however,  
hoping to do something to ease the  
position, but at best it will take  
time. The Ministry of Labour es-  
timates the total number of miners  
permanently displaced owing to the  
strike at anything between 250,000  
and 300,000. I learn that the Cab-  
inet are engaged in exploring the  
position, and it seems to be fairly  
certain that one of the schemes now  
will be proposed will be to facilitate  
the migration of these surplus  
workers to one or other of the big  
Dominions.

#### Canada Ready For Settlers.

At the recent Imperial Conference  
certain steps were decided upon  
which should give a stimulus to the  
outward flow to Canada in particu-  
lar. Mr. Bruce Walker, who is in  
charge of the European migration to  
Canada in London, estimates that  
Canada would be able to take  
250,000 a year for the next few  
years, which would be an improve-  
ment over anything that has been  
achieved since 1914.

The experts of the Ministry of  
Labour are fully alive to these  
possibilities, and it is likely that the  
Government will suggest the setting  
up of more training centres for land  
work and the capitalisation of the  
"dole," or out-of-work pay—to  
which a man would be entitled if  
he remained here—in order to en-  
able him to arrive in Canada with  
a small sum of capital at his back.

#### Duke and Duchess of York.

The Duke and Duchess of York were  
entertained this week at the Hotel  
Cecil by the Australian and New  
Zealand Luncheon Club, the mem-  
bers of which are natives of the  
(Continued on next Column).

### STRAITS GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

#### LAXITY AS REGARDS RUBBER THEFTS.

#### SHAREHOLDERS' PROTESTS.

At the fifteenth annual meeting  
of the Singapore United Rubber  
Plantations, Limited, which was  
held on November 23rd at Winches-  
ter House, Old Broad Street, E.C.,  
Mr. W. C. Edwards, one of the  
shareholders, expressed indignation  
at the attitude of the Government  
of Singapore with regard to the  
question of rubber thieving, and  
suggested that the board should be  
instructed to approach the Govern-  
ment, pointing out that the im-  
munity enjoyed by the thieves would  
ultimately bring into contempt  
justice and good order, in that im-  
portant British base, and that a  
measure should be introduced simi-  
lar to that which obtained in South  
Africa, which would render illegal  
the sale or export of rubber unless  
it could be shown to have been  
honestly acquired. He moved a re-  
solution to that effect.

Mr. H. C. Johnson, in second-  
ing the resolution, said that what  
the shareholders had in view was that  
a law should be passed analogous to  
that which applied to the illicit di-  
amond dealing in South Africa. He  
had been in South Africa for a good  
many years and knew the great  
effect of that law there, and there  
seemed to be no reason why a simi-  
lar measure should not be adopted  
by the Government of Singapore.

Another shareholder, while heart-  
ily supporting the resolution, said  
that he did not think it would be  
any good at all, as they would get  
no sympathy from the authorities.  
He would suggest that the board  
should communicate with other com-  
panies owning estates in the district  
with a view to a joint action being  
taken.

The Chairman said that they had  
already been in communication with  
other companies in the district, and  
evidence had been placed before the  
Government Committee, who had  
done everything humanly possible,  
and had placed the facts before the  
Government over and over again.  
They had also put their case very  
strongly before the Rubber Grow-  
ers' Association, who were taking it  
up.

The resolution was unanimously  
approved, and the Chairman stated  
that it would be conveyed to the  
Government of Singapore and to  
the Government at home.

A hearty vote of thanks to the  
manager and staff in the East con-  
cluded the proceedings.

Antipodes. There was a desire on  
the part of the club to wish their  
months' tour, is strongly averse to  
leaving the little Princess Elizabeth.  
This is the one regret. She has  
arranged that the baby will be  
divided as it were, during the six  
months between her two grand-  
mothers—Her Majesty the Queen  
and the mother of the Duchess,  
Countess of Strathmore.

#### An Irish Note.

Compared with what used to be  
the case the news which comes from  
Ireland now is tame and lacking in  
interest. The Irish Free State ap-  
parently is as poor as the pro-  
verbial church mouse. I learn that  
the Free State Government have  
definitely decided to let the Vice-  
regal Lodge in Phoenix Park,  
Dublin, which has for so many years  
been the official residence of the  
Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. T. M. Healy  
has occupied the Lodge in his  
capacity of the first Governor-Gen-  
eral. His term of office comes to an  
end early next year and although  
there is some possibility that he will  
be induced to accept an extension  
of his term the Government are  
determined to find a tenant for the  
Viceroyal Lodge.

The explanation of this is that  
the Free State Government find  
that in the present straitened finan-  
cial condition of the country the  
 upkeep of the Lodge is too great.  
When Mr. Healy took office he was  
given an allowance of £2,000 for  
upkeep, and that is a very large  
sum of money to pay by an im-  
poverished Exchequer every year.  
In future, it is understood, Gov-  
ernment will find accommodation  
in the historic residence known as  
the Chief Secretary's Lodge.—  
H.B.

### THE WEEK'S DIARY.

#### To-day.

Hong Kong Art Club exhibition,  
Exchange Building, 10.30 a.m. to  
7 p.m.  
Cricket: 2.15 p.m. at K.C.C. v.  
Kowloon C.C. v. H.M.S. Tamar.  
New Commander-in-Chief China  
Station (Vice-Admiral Sir Re-  
smond Yorke Tyrwhitt, K.C.B.,  
D.S.O.) due on voyage.  
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.  
Silver Jubilee of three Catholic  
Priests to be celebrated at Roman  
Catholic Cathedral Compound, 7.30  
p.m.  
Queen Theatre: "Sparrows."  
World Theatre: "Her Social  
Code."  
Star Theatre: "Feet of Clay."  
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe  
via Suez (Morocco), U.S.A.,  
etc. (President Cleveland). Out-  
ward: Canada, America, etc.,  
Europe via Vancouver and via  
Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

#### Friday.

Lawn Tennis: Final of Ladies  
Singles Championship, Ladies' Re-  
creation Club, 3 p.m.  
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.  
King Edward Hotel tea dance,  
4.30 p.m.  
Extraordinary General Meeting  
Royal Hong Kong Golf Club,  
Jardine, Matheson's Board Room,  
5.15 p.m.  
H.M.S. Hermes Ball, Hotel  
Savoy, 8.30 p.m.  
Dockyard Recreation Club dance,  
Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.30  
p.m.  
Queen Theatre: "Sparrows."  
World Theatre: "The Everlast-  
ing Whisper."  
Star Theatre: "Feet of Clay."  
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe  
via Siberia (Malwa).

#### Saturday.

Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander  
Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., leaves for  
Home on Malwa.  
Presentation of Prizes, Kowloon  
Dock Bowling Green, 3 p.m.  
Yachting: 7th Championship race  
for racing yacht.  
Golf: Captain's Cup.  
Fanning Hunt Meet, Hunters'  
Arms, 2.30 p.m.  
Football: Annual Charity Match  
between Army and Navy (Army  
ground, Sookumpoo), 4 p.m.  
Division I, South China v. Chinese  
Athletic, Royal Artillery v. Re-  
creio, Club v. Tamar, Kowloon v.  
Police, Division II, "A" South  
China v. K.O.S.B.'s; St. Joseph's  
v. Royal Artillery, Club v. Kow-  
loon, Chinese Athletic v. Recreio;  
Chinese Athletic "B" v. Bank v.  
Mowlem v. St. Joseph's v. Chinese  
Athletic "B"; South China v. Boy  
Scouts, Kowloon v. Chinese Athletic  
"A".

Boxing: Fourth tournament of  
Hong Kong Boxing Association,  
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Queen Theatre: "Sparrows."  
World Theatre: "The Everlast-  
ing Whisper."  
Star Theatre: "Feet of Clay."  
Principal Mails:—Inward: Aus-  
tralia (Taiping), Outward: Europe  
via Marseilles (Malwa), 10.30 a.m.  
Sunday.

#### Yachting: Naval Day at R.H.K.

Yacht Club.  
Fanning Hunt Meet, Potts'  
Bungalow.  
Golf: Captain's Cup; Junior  
Championship qualifying round).  
Monday.  
Golf: Captain's Cup.  
Extraordinary general meeting  
Peak Tramways, Ltd., Hong Kong  
Hotel, 11 a.m.  
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.  
King Edward Hotel tea dance,  
4.30 p.m.  
Yachting: Ladies' 6th Champion-  
ship race.  
H.M.S. Hawkins Concert Party  
at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

#### Tuesday.

Annual Congregation for con-  
fering of degrees at Hong Kong  
University, 5 p.m. (tea 4 p.m.).  
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.  
Cyndethus Dewi Sant (St.  
David's Society "At Home" City  
Hall, 5.30—7.30 p.m.  
H.M.S. Hawkins concert party at  
Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Principal Mails:—Outward:  
Europe via Marseilles (Aeneas),  
2.30 p.m.; Canada, U.S.A., etc.,  
Europe via Victoria and via  
Siberia (President Grant), 3.30 p.m.  
Wednesday.

#### Hockey:—Sim Shield Competition.

Army v. Club, U.S.R.C.  
ground, 4.30 p.m.

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## THE WANHSIEN INCIDENT.

### REVIEW OF THE FACTS.

#### GENERAL YANG SEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

#### BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following account of the  
"Wanhsien incident," compiled  
from official documents, has been  
issued by the British Authorities.  
It is a plain, straightforward state-  
ment of fact which shows that the  
action taken by His Majesty's gun-  
boats, was forced upon them by the  
Chinese troops. Not a shot was  
fired by the British until they had  
been fired upon by Chinese soldiers.  
"The situation on the Yangtze  
during the last few days of August  
was as follows," says the report:  
"The Southern Army was facing  
Wu Pei Fu, whose forces occupied  
a broad front centred at Hankow;  
and on the upper waters of the  
Yangtze, with Headquarters at  
various points, were many Generals,  
nominally under his authority but  
for all practical purposes indepen-  
dent commanders.

"To facilitate the movement of  
their troops these Generals, and  
notably General Yang Sen, whose  
Headquarters lay at Wansien, had  
adopted the plan of placing large  
numbers of armed soldiers upon  
foreign steamers for transport up  
and down the river. This was done  
in defiance of the wishes of the Masters  
of these vessels. During the pro-  
gress of a Chinese civil war, trans-  
porting troops in any manner in  
British ships was deemed a breach  
of the strict neutrality which his  
Majesty's Government desired to  
observe, and repeated protests both  
at Peking and locally had been  
made by the Consular officials and  
the Commanders of his Majesty's  
ships.

"These protests had been of no  
avail, although until 27th August  
such troops had always left British  
ships when ordered so to do by a  
British Naval representative.

"Shipping Companies were not  
anxious that their vessels should  
stop at towns occupied by soldiers,  
but they had their commitments of  
cargo to consider, and there was  
also the fact that ships which did  
not stop were invariably subjected  
to a heavy fusillade, nor was it  
possible to obtain any guarantee  
against such a proceeding.

"Early on August 20th, the  
British s.s. *Wanhsien*, belonging to  
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Ltd.,  
was loaded at Yun Yang by 18  
armed soldiers, and several other  
hundreds of troops were seen ap-  
proaching. S.S. *Wanhsien* at once  
went ahead slowly to escape them,  
and, in spite of an attempt by those  
already on board to rush the ship's  
engine-room, the ship's officers  
were able to barricade the  
upper deck and engine-room,  
to hold them off, and proceed on  
their voyage. During the attempt  
to come alongside, it is thought  
two sampans collided, and one  
with about 8 people on board had  
fallen astern in an apparently  
sinking condition, but owing to the  
presence of many other boats there  
appeared no danger to life. In  
view of this, and of his difficult  
position, the Master of the s.s.  
*Wanhsien* did not stop, but continued  
to Wansien, where, about 2 p.m.,  
he signalled to H.M.S. *Cockchafer*  
for assistance from Yun Yang, who  
had tried to board the s.s. *Wanhsien*  
there, arrived at Wansien twenty  
minutes later in the American s.s.  
*Ping*, in which they had commandeered  
passage, and after apparently  
reporting what had happened  
they lined the foreshore abreast the  
*Wanhsien* in a threatening manner.  
An armed guard was then sent from  
the *Cockchafer*, the 15 soldiers who  
during the passage up had seized  
the Commodore and threatened to  
kill the Master were disarmed and  
sent ashore, and the ship shortly  
after proceeded on her voyage up  
stream.

"When s.s. *Wanhsien* had sailed, it  
was discovered that General Yang  
Sen had meanwhile put a large  
force of soldiers on board the s.s.  
*Wanhsien*, another steamer belong-  
ing to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire,  
then at anchor off the town after  
which the steamer is named. He  
declined to negotiate with the  
Captain of H.M.S. *Cockchafer*, and  
stated he would only do so with the  
British Consul at Chung King.  
On the evening of the same day  
(20th), s.s. *Wanhsien*, of the same  
Company, arrived and was prompt-  
ly boarded by a number of armed  
soldiers, who took possession of the  
ship and posted snipers with orders  
to fire on any boat approaching  
from H.M.S. *Cockchafer*. The  
officers of both the merchant ships  
were detained, and requests for  
their release and for the removal  
of the troops on board were ignored.

"On September 1st, His Majesty's  
Consul at Chungking arrived at  
Wanhsien, and negotiations with  
General Yang Sen were begun. The  
Consul requested the release of the  
two British ships and their officers,  
promising British co-operation in a  
proper legal enquiry into the  
alleged sinking of the sampan by  
the s.s. *Wanhsien*. General Yang,  
however, flatly declined to comply  
with his request until the *Wanhsien*  
question had been settled. Finally,  
the Consul was obliged to warn  
General Yang that it might be ex-  
treme measures if he declined to take any  
notice of these official protests  
against his illegal action, and re-  
minded him that the responsibility  
of any grave occurrence would be  
his.

"H.M.S. *Widgeon* arrived at  
Wanhsien from Chungking on  
September 3rd. The deadlock still  
existed, but movements of troops  
ashore indicated that Yang Sen's  
intentions were not pacific.

"In face of the illegal seizure of  
two British vessels and the forcible  
detention of their officers, and of  
the definite refusal of General Yang  
Sen to take any steps to remedy  
the situation, it was necessary to  
take action. Acquiescence in carry-  
ing armed troops, which involved  
a British breach of neutrality, was  
impossible. The s.s. *Kiaow* was  
therefore taken over at Ichang by  
his Majesty's Navy and manned by  
a Naval Contingent under the com-  
mand of Commander Darley, R.N.  
She sailed on September 4th for  
Wanhsien, with the intention of re-  
scuing the officers and, if possible,  
releasing the ships. Hopes were en-  
tertained that pacific counsels might  
prevail when it appeared that de-  
finite steps for rescue were being  
taken.

"Unfortunately, this proved not  
to be the case. It was observed from  
H.M.S. *Cockchafer* that on the  
morning of 5th, September the  
troops on board the s.s. *Wanhsien*  
and s.s. *Wanhsien* were being re-  
inforced. At about 6.30 p.m., the  
*Kiaow* arrived off the town of  
Wanhsien and went alongside the  
s.s. *Wanhsien*. A party from the  
*Kiaow* then went on board the  
*Wanhsien* to rescue the officers con-  
fined in the latter ship. Im-  
mediately Chinese soldiers under  
cover in the *Wanhsien* opened fire  
upon the rescue party. This was  
at 6.30 p.m. Directly the first  
shots were fired, the s.s. *Kiaow*,  
*Cockchafer* and H.M.S. *Widgeon*  
all came under a heavy rifle,  
machine-gun and field-gun fire from  
entrenched positions on shore, and  
also from the soldiers on the s.s.  
*Wanhsien*.

"His Majesty's gunboats at first  
returned the fire from the two ships  
only, to facilitate the rescue of the  
imprisoned officers. As, however, a  
heavy and continuous fire was  
directed upon them from soldiers in  
houses and streets in the city, and  
from entrenched positions on both  
sides of the river, this fire was even-  
tually returned, and some field-  
guns were silenced and certain at-  
tacking positions were set on fire  
or destroyed.

"At about 7.15 p.m., the *Kiaow*,  
having effected the rescue of the  
officers on board the s.s. *Wanhsien*  
in spite of heavy losses, proceeded  
under the stern of the s.s. *Wanhsien*.  
The Captain of this vessel, with  
the Chief Officer and the Chief  
Engineer, had taken refuge on the  
steering gear, whence the two  
latter attempted to swim to the  
French gunboat *Doudart de Lagree*.  
The Chief Officer reached this  
vessel, but the Chief Engineer was  
either drowned or shot in the water.  
His body has not been found.

"The *Kiaow* took off the Captain,  
and as the primary object of the  
operation was then accomplished,  
and any further attempt to release  
the vessels would only have led to  
further bloodshed, the *Kiaow* stood  
down river, at 7.25 p.m., followed  
at intervals of ten minutes by  
H.M.S. *Widgeon* and H.M.S.  
*Cockchafer*. All these ships were  
heavily fired upon from both river  
banks below the town.

"The British casualties were, on  
the *Kiaow* three officers and four  
men killed and one officer and seven  
men wounded; on H.M.S. *Cockchafer*  
one officer and five men  
wounded.

"It was originally stated, from  
local official Chinese sources, during  
the last week of September, that  
the Chinese losses were about 200  
soldiers and 100 civilians killed,  
and these figures were repeated  
when his Majesty's Consul at  
Ichang inspected the damage to the  
town with General Yang Sen's  
Secretary and a member of the  
Chinese Chamber of Commerce on  
4th of October. The subsequent  
publication of largely inflated  
figures is therefore clearly a falsi-  
fication of facts.

(Continued on next column).

## NO MORE DIVORCE REPORTS.

### PUBLICITY DETERRENT REMOVED.

#### LEADING LAWYERS' OPINIONS.

The new Bill, about to become  
law in England, by which it is  
sought to protect the morals of the  
public by prohibiting the publica-  
tion of evidence given in the Divorce  
Court, is not regarded with favour  
in the legal profession.

Barriers who are chiefly occu-  
pied with matrimonial cases are  
especially opposed to it.

There is a general belief that the  
non-publication of evidence will not  
only lead to abuses of the divorce  
laws but will also stimulate divorce  
and bring about a very considerable  
increase in the number of cases.

A K.C. who is one of the most  
familiar figures among counsel prac-  
tising in the Divorce Division said:

"There can be no doubt that the  
publication of evidence given in  
divorce cases does act as a deter-  
rent. Legislation like the new Bill  
will greatly complicate matters.  
Although witnesses' names may be  
mentioned, their evidence may not  
be reported. This is obviously un-  
fair to witnesses, inasmuch as the  
public will be left to imagine the  
part they may or may not have  
played in the matters upon which  
evidence is given.

As to the permission to report the  
Judge's summing-up, that is practi-  
cally of no benefit to newspapers,  
seeing that in most divorce cases  
there is no summing-up.

#### Collusion Made Easier.

Another prominent K.C. said:  
"Since newspapers will be allowed  
to report only the charges, the  
names of parties and witnesses, and  
the summing-up—generally uninter-  
esting matter—I doubt whether  
most newspapers will think it worth  
while to send representatives to  
report at the Divorce Court. The  
effect, inevitably, will be that people  
will have no fear of the Divorce  
Court, as there will be no terrors  
of publicity to face; and, conse-  
quently, there will be many more  
divorces.

The Bill will make collusive  
divorce the easiest thing in the  
world, and it will deprive the King's  
Proctor of half of his information.  
As to the talk about cleaning the  
Press of this country, I think it is  
rubbishy nonsense. It is the clean-  
est Press in the world.

"On September 7th, General Lu  
Chin Shan, who was in command at  
Ichang, offered to negotiate between  
General Yang Sen and his Majesty's  
Consul at that place, and it was  
decided that the Commissioner of  
Foreign Affairs at Chungking,  
Dr. Ki, should come to Ichang, at  
which place he arrived on Septem-  
ber 18th.

In the meantime, on September  
12th, General Lu Chin Shan in-  
formed his Majesty's Consul that  
General Yang Sen was willing to hand  
back the two steamers, but earnest-  
ly requested that gunboats should  
not proceed up river until the con-  
clusion of negotiations. After some  
discussion, to facilitate a peaceful  
settlement of the incident, it was  
on September 17th conceded that  
the steamers should be delivered up  
at Ichang through a non-British in-  
termediary, pilots and crew being  
provided by General Yang Sen.

"It was agreed upon by both  
parties that the intermediary  
should be Mr. Lansing Hoyt, an  
American, of the Yangtze Rapids  
Steamship Co., and he, in company  
with Dr. Ki, left for Wansien on  
September 20th. After some dis-  
cussions there, during which the  
Chinese officials stated the casual-  
ties at the figures to which reference  
has already been made, he took  
charge of the two ships, and return-  
ed to Ichang, at which place they  
were both handed over to the  
British Consul, the s.s. *Wanhsien*  
on the 25th September and s.s.  
*Wanhsien* on September 25th.

"His Majesty's Consul proceeded  
up river in the *Kiaow* on Septem-  
ber 20th, and exchanged visits with  
Yang Sen on the 2nd and 5th of  
October, at Wansien, and thence  
went to Chungking to take charge  
of negotiations on outstanding  
points for settlement.

"From the above account of the  
"Wanhsien Incident" the follow-  
ing points emerge clearly: Not a  
shot was fired by the British until  
fire had first been opened by Chi-  
nese soldiers concealed in s.s.  
*Wanhsien*. Nor did his Majesty's  
gunboats fire on the troops on land  
until these gunboats had themselves  
been subjected for some time to a  
heavy fusillade from the positions  
on shore. And, finally, it is at no  
time even claimed by the Chinese  
authorities that there was any  
cause of complaint whatever against  
the two ships which were seized, or  
their officers who were forcibly de-  
tained. On the contrary, it is  
plain that the whole incident was  
provoked by Chinese troops and  
their leaders.



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comical scene introducing Jumbo,

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The pony which was presented to

Mr. Isako by Mr. Ostroff, a

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## LONDON'S CROSS RIVER TRAFFIC.

### ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

SCHEME TO COST £27,500,000.

### TWO NEW BRIDGES.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, brief reference to which was made in telegraphic news may be summarised as follows:

The retention and widening of Waterloo Bridge, with a 35ft. roadway.  
A combined road and footway from Southwark-street to Holborn Viaduct.  
A new double-deck bridge at Charing Cross, with the erection of a new Charing Cross Station, and a continuation of the bridge over the Strand to the Nurse Cavell statue in Charing Cross-road.  
Abandonment of the St. Paul's bridge proposals.  
Removal of the hay market, Whitechapel High-street.  
Rebuilding of Wandsworth Bridge.  
Widening of Putney and Hammersmith Bridges.  
Two new bridges near Dorset Wharf and Chiswick Ferry respectively, for western exits. The Dorset Wharf bridge to be connected with Cromwell-road by a new road and bridge over the railway.  
Adoption of the Dartford-Furfee Tunnel scheme.  
An improvement to existing tunnels.  
A central authority for dealing with bridges and cross-river traffic.  
The whole programme would involve an expenditure approximating £27,500,000.

### HIGH-LEVEL ROADWAYS.

### WIDENING WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The report states:  
The proposals include the saving of Waterloo Bridge by rebuilding the unsound parts and strengthening the whole from its present width of 27ft. 6in. to 35ft., this permitting it to take four lines of traffic instead of three—or, for all intents and purposes two—as hitherto. The cost of this scheme will be £860,000.

As regards facilitating traffic across the Thames at Charing Cross, it is recommended that, at a cost of £7,500,000, the existing bridge should be demolished and replaced by a double-decked steel one to carry trains (on the lower deck), and pedestrian and road traffic.

It is intended that the lower deck should carry six railway tracks and that the upper should have a 60ft. roadway and two pavements each of 15ft.

Included in this particular scheme is the building of a new Charing Cross railway station, to be founded by Buckingham-street instead of, as now, by Villiers-street.

As soon as the bridge and station became ready for use, the railway tracks would be switched over to them. The old bridge and station would be swept away, leaving the site of the latter free for the erection of a new hotel or any other development that might be desired.

### Upper-Deck Roadway.

The "upper-deck" roadway would, on the Charing Cross side, be continued right over the Strand as a high-level road with a "head room" of about 18ft. and pass behind St. Martin's Church, reaching ground level near the Nurse Cavell statue.

On the Surrey side the roadway would pass by Waterloo Station at platform level and opposite the main entrance. There, it would branch by two inclined ways, each 75ft. wide, down the centres of Oakley-street and Webster-street respectively (both of which would be widened to 150ft.) and connect at two points with the proposed circular road designed to by-pass St. George's-circus and the Elephant and Castle.

The Commission disapproves of the suggested new St. Paul's Bridge, and in its stead recommends a Ludgate Bridge scheme of cost £3,000,000.

St. Paul's Cathedral would not in any way be affected by this scheme, which would comprise a combined foot and roadway, about 75ft. wide, from Southwark-street, S.E., across the Thames beside the present high-level railway to Holborn Viaduct.

It would join the ordinary road on Holborn Viaduct near the Old Bailey.

Ludgate Hill Station would be abolished and St. Paul's Station would be used, not as a terminus as at present, but merely as a through station. Holborn Viaduct Station would be improved.

The other two bridges which, it is suggested, should be built, would be to increase cross-river facilities on the western side of London. One would cross the Thames near Dorset Wharf and join with a new road across the Castelnau district, Barnes, to Chiswick Ferry, where the second new bridge would be constructed to lead to the new Chertsey-road and the Great West-road.

This scheme, which would cost £2,000,000, was first suggested by the Western Exits-of-London Society, and provides for a bridge over the railway at Cromwell-road, S.W., leading by way of Greyhound-road to the river.

To provide facilities for traffic between Kent and Essex it is recommended that a great tunnel with a 19ft. carriage-way and capable of taking double-decked omnibuses should be constructed between Dartford and Furfee. The estimated cost would be £2,950,000.

The report declares that "nowhere in the whole of the London traffic area is the traffic so congested" as in the neighbourhood of the docks. It is suggested that £3,000,000 should be spent on widening the East India Dock-road, and other improvements in dockland include a new high-level road from Victoria Docks to North Woolwich-road.

### Rebuilding of Bridges.

Other recommendations and their costs are:

	COST.
Wandsworth Bridge to be rebuilt to take four lines of traffic	£1,000,000
Lambeth Bridge to be rebuilt with widening of streets to Victoria Station	1,340,000
Chelsea Bridge to be rebuilt	650,000
Putney Bridge to be widened	500,000
Hammersmith Bridge to be reconstructed	450,000
Albert Bridge, Chelsea, strengthened to take all kinds of traffic	450,000
Hampton Court Bridge to be reconstructed	400,000
New Chertsey-road to be built and Chiswick (Mortlake) and Richmond Bridges to be reconstructed	900,000

It is estimated that all these schemes could be completed within 15 years, and that they would go a long way towards solving London's unemployment problem.

## FAMOUS LONDON HOUSES SOLD.

### HOTEL CECIL'S ADELPHI PURCHASE. ROMANTIC SITE.

It is understood, according to a London contemporary to hand, that the Hotel Cecil Company have acquired the famous Georgian houses, Nos. 1 to 9, Adam Street, and 1 to 9, Lower Adam Street, in the Adelphi.

The directors of the company have not yet decided to what use to put their new acquisition, but it is stated to be probable that, as Adam Street abuts on the west wing of the hotel, the street will be incorporated in the hotel building.

The houses affected by this transaction form one of the most historic parts of eighteenth century London. They are the work of the brothers Adam, the Scotsmen whose ideas introduced a revolutionary influence into Georgian architecture and building.

The magnificent palace of the Bishops of Durham formerly stood on the site now known as the Adelphi, and the town residence of the Archbishops of York, Queen

Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, and Peppy were all associated with it.

### Palace Model.

In 1768 the property then falling into ruins, was acquired by the brothers Adam, who conceived the grandiose idea of raising a high-level terrace on it by means of a substructure of brick piers and arches.

The terrace was built in imitation of the Palace of Diocletian, in the Bay of Spalato, and the money for erecting it was raised by a lottery.

The name Adelphi is the Greek for brothers, and commemorates the architects.

Adam Street was a favourite resort of David Garrick, the actor, and Lower Adam Street, which forms part of the Adelphi Archway, was once a favourite resort of thieves and cut-purses.

Still hitting the High Sports  
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### WORLD

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MIX  
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EVERLASTING  
WHISPER.

### S T A R

Cecil de Mille's  
FEET  
of  
CLAY.

### PERAMBULATOR WAR AT BASLE.

### HUNDREDS OF MOTHERS AND NURSES ARRESTED.

While all the rest of the world is struggling with the problem of motor-car traffic, Basle has the unique distinction of being probably the only city where the most serious traffic question is that of baby carriages.

The stream of baby carriages on the streets has become so great as to interfere seriously with the ordinary foot traffic.

The police have resurrected an ancient law which prohibits baby carriages from being pushed on the pavements. This was put into effect, and on the first day over 400 mothers and nursemaids were arrested for blocking pavement traffic with perambulators.

Many of the "accused" refused to pay the fines imposed and appealed to a higher tribunal. Here the judge resurrected a still older law dating from the time that Basle was a walled city. By it baby carriages were permitted to be rolled on the pavements within the walled enclosure.

Mothers and nurses in the older part of the city were acquitted, while those in the newer parts had to pay small fines.

### HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 5th, 1927.	
Hong Kong Bank	112 1/2
Do., London	216
Chartered Bank	216
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	232
Do., O.	213 1/2
P. & O. Bank	224
East Asia Bank	230
Oversea-Chinese	240
China Underwriters	114 1/2
North China Ins.	114 1/2
Union Insurance	139
Yangtze Insurance	145
China Fire Insurance	200
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	245
Donghai	224
Steamboat	235
Hong Kong Tugs	110
Indo-China (Fed.)	22
Do., (Ld.)	22
Shell Transport	104
Star Ferry	104
Waterworks	115 1/2
China Sugars	22
Malayan Sugars	28
Benguet	114
Kailash Mining Ad.	36
Langkai (combined)	114
Indo-China (Fed.)	12
Shas. Exports	114
Shanghai Loans	114
Ranba	114
Tromoh Mines	21 1/2
Ural Caspian	8
H.K. & W. Wharves	115
H.K. & W. Docks	115
Hongkewi	170
New Consignments	113
Shanghai Docks	113
H.K. & B. Hotels	113
Hong Kong Lands	113
Hong Kong Realty	115
H.K. Territorials	113
Humphreys Estates	114
Prince's Buildings	113
Rural Lands	114
Two Cottons	110
Oriental	114
Shanghai Cottons (old)	114
Do., (new)	114
China Buses	114
H.K. Tramways	114
Peak Tram (old)	114
Do., (new)	114
Singapore Tractions	114
Taxis	114
Amusements	114
China Loan	114
Cement (old)	114
Do., (new)	114
China Lights (comb.)	114
Do., (old)	114
Do., (new)	114
China Providents	114
Constructions	114
Dairy Farm	114
Der A. Wings	114
Hong Kong Electric	114
Macao Electric	114
H.K. Bays (old)	114
Do., (new)	114
Lane Crawford	114
Mackintosh	114
United Assurance	114
Watsons (old)	114
Wm. Forester	114
Telephones	114
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; nom.—nominal.	



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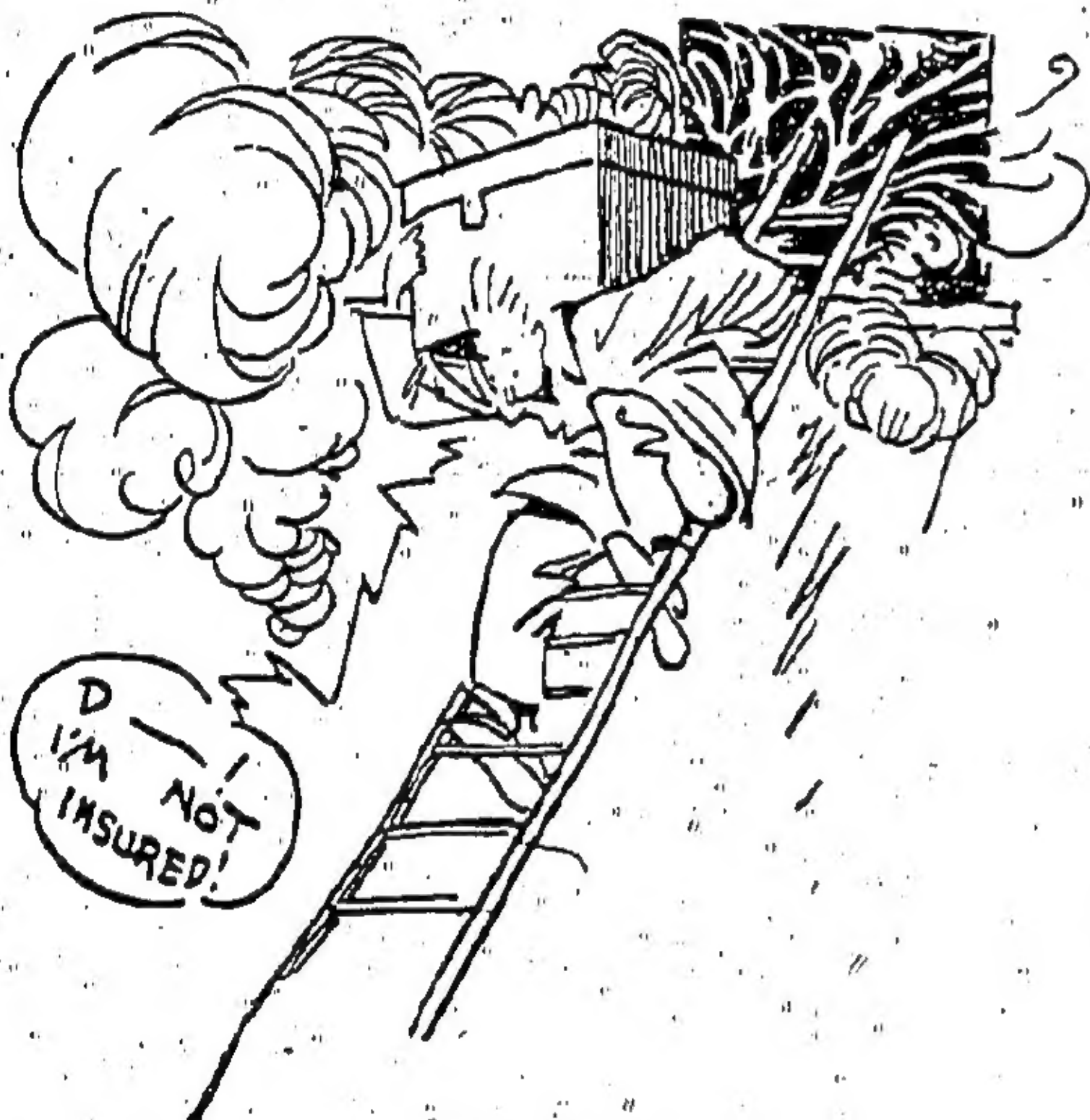
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**CABLES VERSUS RADIO.**

**A RACE ROUND THE WORLD. CABLE ROMPS HOME AN EASY WINNER.**

An interesting experiment was recently made by one of the leading newspapers at Copenhagen. During business hours two telegrams, addressed to the sender, were handed in simultaneously, at the central telegraph office at Copenhagen. Both telegrams were directed round the world, the one by cable and landline routes and the other by wireless, the object being to compare the times of transmission by the two competing systems.

The cable message which was forwarded via London, New York, San Francisco (Commercial Pacific Cable Co.), Shanghai and hence back to Copenhagen via Siberia (Great Northern Telegraph Co.), completed the journey in 38 minutes, whilst the wireless message, travelling via Switzerland, Italy, New York, San Francisco, Java and Holland, took 21 hours 7 minutes to return.

It should be mentioned that no arrangements whatever were made beforehand with the telegraph authorities to afford the two telegrams special treatment as regards quick transmission. The text of both telegrams, however, indicated that the two messages were racing each other, and this indication no doubt spurred the various telegraph operators to transmit the telegrams with the least possible delay.

**CANNIBALISM IN NORTH-EAST AUSTRALIA.**

A Perth, West Australian, message of November 18th, states, says the *Strait Times*, that Mr. M. P. Durack, a pastoralist and an ex-member of Parliament, who recently returned from Kimberley, said that the native question was a very serious one. It had retarded the development of the North, and was generally realised, and was not going to be solved for the next century or two.

The security of the mountain fastnesses and the great abundance of native game and vegetable food, coupled with the fact that closer settlement would not take place for a long time, made the natives a very difficult problem to deal with, which had been the experience of Southern Queensland and other parts of Australia previously.

Besides killing cattle, the natives harried them, contributing to their wildness, and the loss in condition was in some cases 25 to 30 per cent. He suggested that the natives should be segregated in reserves, from which white men should be excluded.

Commenting on a recent discussion in the House of Assembly, and the reports of cannibalism in the North, he said that there was no question that cannibalism did exist. In the early days the natives openly admitted the fact. Cases generally occurred after a tribal fight, and usually the victim was a well-nurtured young girl.

Hunger was not the motive, the sacrifice being a ceremonial practice. Referring to the statement by Mr. F. W. Teeddale, M.L.A., that in the past 10 years only five murders of white men had been committed by blacks, he said that he could give the names of 20 men who had met death at the hands of the natives in the last 16 or 17 years.

**DRUNKEN CHIEF OFFICER.**

**SENT BACK TO HONG KONG.**

There was a sequel in the Marine Court, Singapore, last month, to an incident which occurred on the steamer *Sultan* the same morning. The chief officer, Mr. J. Macdonald, being charged with being drunk while on duty on the forecastle and with leaving his post while the vessel was within port limits.

Captain A. C. English, master of the *Sultan*, stated that the vessel arrived at Singapore from China that morning and went to the quarantine anchorage. The chief officer was the officer on watch on the forecastle, and witness noticed that his manner was peculiar.

He left his station, came on the bridge, and told witness how to proceed. Witness answered, "All right," and told him to go back to his post, which he did. He was under the influence of alcohol. Witness found him in his cabin at 9.30 taking no interest in the work of the ship, and when witness taxed him with being drunk he replied that he had been working very hard.

**EUROPEAN SERGEANT FOUND SHOT.**

**SHOTS FIRED FROM OWN REVOLVER.**

Lying on the verandah outside his room at the Water Police Station, Lance-Sergeant Herbert, was picked up by his comrades with a serious wound on his head at 1.40 o'clock yesterday morning. The weapon, which was his own Service revolver, was found near the injured officer.

Two shots were fired, and the reports being heard by other officers, they rushed to the scene. The injured man was at once carried to Kowloon Hospital.

From enquiries made late last night, it was learned that Herbert has been unconscious the whole day and his condition is extremely grave.

Lance-Sergeant Herbert was an ex-soldier, having joined the Hong Kong Police Force from the East Surrey, when that Battalion was stationed here in July 18th, 1924.

**KIDDIES TO STAGE "RED RIDING HOOD."**

**SPECIAL SONGS AND DANCES.**

Local kiddies are staging a pantomime at the Theatre Royal on January 20th. The play chosen is "Red Riding Hood." This will be presented with the well-known pantomime features—the donkey, the cat, demons, wolves, fairies and old Dame Hubbard.

The children will take most of the parts, but they will be assisted by adults, who will portray a number of characters not within the range of child performers.

The idea was originated by Mrs. Guy Cumming, who produced "Cinderella" as a playette by kiddies last season. Her experience as a producer and her talents as stage manager will undoubtedly ensure success.

Miss Daisy O'Keefe has looked after the dancing and she has designed a special dance for the occasion. Assisted by Mrs. G. Charlton, Mrs. Cumming is making sets of very pretty costumes in floral designs with the petals spangled with dew-drops.

This well-known pantomime will have an added attraction for Hong Kong audiences as it has been localised into a topical burlesque by "Jingle," who has written special songs full of references to places and incidents in the Colony.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence is conducting the singing and he and Mr. D. Baptista are forming the orchestra. Mr. R. Pestonji will be at the piano.

**THE DANCE SEASON.**

**ANNUAL FUNCTION AT CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL.**

The Christmas and New Year holidays have certainly set the dance season going, and there has been hardly a night within the last two weeks, but what there has been a dance, big or small somewhere, in addition to the usual tea dances at the Hotels.

Last evening from 5.30 to 7.30 the annual fancy dress dance of pupils of the Central British School, Kowloon, was held at the School. This dance is always much looked forward to, and is given by the Headmaster (Mr. C. F. Nightingale).

A Feast of Colour. As usual, the function proved a great success. There were many parents and friends present, in addition to members of the School staff, as interested spectators of a very picturesque display. The seventy or eighty pupils who attended all wore fancy dresses, ranging from national costumes to the "jazz" creations of a modern pierrot and pierrette. The dance was opened with a parade, which provided a galaxy of colour in the decorated hall, and prizes were given by Mr. Nightingale for the boy and the girl wearing the best costumes.

The programme comprised fox-trots and valzes, and concluded with the ever-popular Sir Roger de Coverly.

Mr. George Bond was at the piano, and Miss Maud George (one of the pupils) organised the tea, which was served during the festivities.

Other Dances. At the Helena May Institute last evening H.M.S. *Titanic* held a successful dance.

To-morrow H.M.S. *Hermes* are holding another of their popular balls, the third this season, at the Hotel Savoy, a new venue for them, but sure to prove a successful choice. The same evening the Dockyard Recreation Club have a dance at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.

**THE 500-DOLLAR NOTE CASE.**

**FULL COURT HEAR HONG KONG BANK'S APPEAL.**

**DISAPPEARANCE OF NUMBERS.**

**THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL ALTERATION ARGUED.**

There was a Full Court sitting at the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) sitting together in Appellate Jurisdiction to hear an appeal against a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Wood in which he held that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were liable to pay out on a mutilated \$500 banknote from which the numbers and date were missing.

This note, it will be recalled, was the property of a Chinese woman, Lo Lai Shi, and was washed, starched, and ironed while in the pocket of a jacket, and when the pieces had been sorted out, the numbers and date had disappeared. This woman sued the Bank, on their refusal to pay on the note, and in his judgment, Mr. Justice Wood found that the note had not been materially altered, but was merely damaged. It was not void, and the Bank was therefore liable to pay.

Following this decision Mr. Eldon Potter, appearing on behalf of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, applied for leave to appeal, which was granted, and the appeal opened yesterday, as stated.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy is appearing for the plaintiff and respondent.

**Mr. Potter's Argument.**

Mr. Potter put forward three submissions in opening his case, the first being that the case was governed by section 64 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance. The second was that if it could be so contended (it was appellant's contention that it could not) that a bank note did not fall within section 64, the respondent was no better placed because section 64 might to some extent give her common law rights.

Counsel's third submission was that the equitable doctrine as to accidental obliteration or destruction of documents, created by custom in the court below, had no application to cases of this kind for three reasons. These reasons were (1) that the doctrine only applied in certain cases of mere accident and in the present case, the judge had found that the destruction and erasure was due to the negligence of the plaintiff; (2) that, in any event the doctrine did not apply to negotiable instruments falling within the section of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance (3) that at the utmost, all the doctrine did was to permit plaintiff to give secondary evidence of the portion of the note destroyed. Plaintiff had admitted that she was not in a position to give such evidence because the note had no numbers or date.

**Findings of Puisne Judge.**

Before coming to his statement of law, said Mr. Potter, he would deal with four vital points found in the Bank's favour by the judge in the Court below. He would ask their Lordships to consider such cases as he might then produce in the light of the findings of the Puisne judge. "I most respectfully submit," said Mr. Potter, "that granting such findings in our favour, the decision should not have been for the plaintiff but for the Bank."

The Puisne Judge, said Mr. Potter, had found that the number of a bank note was "a material and essential part of a note." He had also found that, granted a material alteration in a note, it voided the instrument without the privy of the plaintiff or even if accidental or as the result of a process without an act of intervention by human agency.

He had also found that deliberate and negligent conduct would also have similar legal consequences in voiding an instrument.

Mr. Potter drew their Lordships' attention, in passing, to the fact that the plaintiffs had not appealed against any of the findings of Mr. Justice Wood.

The Chief Justice: It is very difficult to know how the respondent could appeal.

Mr. Potter: They have the same right as we have.

The Chief Justice: But still, after all, the judgment is in her favour and she does not want to appeal against that.

Mr. Potter asked their Lordships to bear in mind those findings of the judgment because they had a most important bearing upon the decision which should, he submitted, have been given.

Accidental Alteration. His Lordship in the course of the technical argument that followed remarked that a bank note undoubtedly was a bill of exchange; whether under such circumstances that it did not fall within the Bills of Exchange Ordinance might possibly be a matter for argument but he would prefer that Mr. Potter should wait until the matter, if it was to be raised, had been dealt with by Mr. Fitzroy.

Mr. Potter, in dealing with section 64 which provides that where bills of acceptance have been materially altered without the consent of both parties, they are rendered void said that there was not a word in that section about accidental alteration and what was to happen if it was accidental. The words "without the assent of both parties" were inserted because it was a rule of common law that, granted an alteration in a bill or document in a material part, one of the things that could be proved was that the document itself was actually signed and, again, that the alteration was made subsequently with the consent of both parties.

His Lordship: But in this case there has been no material alteration. It is part of an original document. Mr. Potter expressed himself in agreement and added that "without the consent of both parties" was put in the Ordinance as a codifying act, putting in statutory form one of the common law exceptions to that a person who signed was bound by a materially altered document.

Mr. Potter went on to quote, from one of which he submitted that it was not essential to prove fraud for a "material alteration" to take place.

**A Barrowful of Silver.**

When the case was continued in the afternoon, Mr. Potter dealt with the question of legal currency. He handed to the Chief Justice a silver Mexican dollar and an old English dollar piece. In doing so, Mr. Potter commented that Mr. Fitzroy had never seen a Mexican silver dollar before.

Although the Ordinance, said Mr. Potter, held that the silver dollar was legal tender here, it was rarely seen in Hong Kong. "I believe," said Mr. Potter, "that the only occasion on which the Mexican dollar was used as tender was by a leading member of the legal profession who had dealings in connection with a mortgage. The man refused to accept anything but silver dollars, and it was actually necessary to have a barrowful of these silver dollars to hand-over to him. It was done, and the barrow wheeled along under police guard. This is the only authentic case I know of where the Mexican dollar has been called into use."

**Colony's Currency.**

Mr. Potter said that the point he wished to make was that although they could not pretend that these notes were legal tender, they were, he submitted, the currency of the Colony in the broadest and ordinary sense of the word. Undoubtedly the Hong Kong Bank notes and the bank notes of other banks were the currency of the Colony.

Mr. Potter then went on to argue his case and quoted from various legal authorities, specially referring to judgments given in cases bearing on his case.

Mr. Potter went on to submit that the negligence of plaintiff had made her responsible for the material alteration of the note in question.

The Chief Justice commented that the alteration was not made purposely, but was through an oversight.

Mr. Potter replied that although it was an oversight, the alteration was caused by carelessness of the woman forgetting she left the note in the pocket of a garment when she sent it to the wash.

**Why Note Was Altered.**

The Chief Justice pointed out that there was no criminal intent in this case. The plaintiff had come by the note quite honestly. Mr. Potter agreed, but said that the note was voided by the Bank, not because it had been changed into a different document, but because there was material alteration in the loss of the number. Would anyone, Mr. Potter asked, accept a note without a number?

The Chief Justice, replying to further submissions by Mr. Potter, said that it appeared that the Court would say that the note had no number. But the Court would not ask how the number was missing or why. They would not go into that.

Mr. Potter agreed that this was what he contended.

The Chief Justice: And that is sufficient to vitiate the note. It is cancelled.

Mr. Potter: Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to deal with the question of material alteration, and the appeal was adjourned.

**"SUNNING" PIRACY CASE.**

**SIX DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.**

**OTHERS TO OPEN DEFENCE THIS MORNING.**

The case for the Crown against the eleven Chinese, who are held on charges arising out of the piracy of the s.s. *Sunning* on November 18th, was brought to a conclusion yesterday at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. Six of the defendants—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 20—were committed for trial at the next criminal sessions at the Supreme Court, and Mr. Loy, who appears for the remaining five defendants will open his defence this morning.

At the commencement of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Leo d'Almada, who represented the No. 2 defendant at the previous hearings, told the Court that he had received instructions not to proceed any further and accordingly withdrew.

After further evidence had been taken from a Chinese steamer passenger, the Japanese interpreter was called to the box to prove the statement made by the No. 5 defendant.

**Identification Parades.**

Mr. T. H. King, Director of Criminal Investigation, was recalled to give details of the identification parades held on different occasions. Witness said that at the parade held on November 20th, a certain Chinese witness picked out the No. 2 defendant, and that during the interval between November 20th and November 30th, witness said that he had learned that the same Chinese witness was the man who denounced the No. 6 defendant to the Naval guards. Consequently, Mr. King arranged a parade on November 30th and recalled the Chinese witness to identify. In this instance, Mr. King added, that the Chinese witness was able to identify No. 6 defendant as the man he pointed out to the Naval guards.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's evidence, the Crown Solicitor, Mr. H. K. Holmes said that the case for the prosecution was closed. His Worship then cautioned the six defendants, who were not legally represented and asked them if they wished to make a statement.

The No. 1 defendant said that he would like to reserve his defence for the higher Court, and when asked if he wanted to call any witnesses, he said that he would call them at his trial.

His Worship: Won't it be too late? They are not here, I would have to write to them.

The No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 defendants all followed suit saying that they would make their statements at the higher Court. When the question of calling any witnesses for his defence was put to the second defendant, he said that he would summon them himself.

His Worship: Would you not like the Police to do anything for you? Defendant with a decided nod, said "No." The six accused men were then formally committed to take their trial at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Loy appearing for the other five defendants said that he would wish the Court to adjourn till this morning, when he would open his defence. He said he would be calling a few of the crew to testify in on behalf of Nos. 7, 9 and 14 defendants. The case will continue this morning at 11.15.

**CATHEDRAL SEAT-HOLDERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.**

**FEW RENTS MAY BE ABOLISHED.**

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers is to be held at St. John's Cathedral Hall on Monday, January 31st, at 5.15 p.m.

Commenting in connection with this meeting, *St. John's Cathedral Notes* say:—

"This year it is probable that the continuance of the system of pew rents in the Cathedral will be challenged. Some years ago it was proposed at the annual meeting that the pews should be done away with and all seats made free. But after much discussion it was agreed to make all seats free at Evening but to retain the system for the morning services. The practice of letting seats is one which is becoming less and less popular at home, and leads to many difficulties. We hope the meeting will agree that the time has come for the abolition of pew rents."



## THE HONG KONG ART CLUB.

AN ARTIST'S CANDID REVIEW.

LIVE AND INTERESTING SHOW.

The annual Exhibition of the Hong Kong Art Club was opened yesterday in Exchange Building.

It is obviously unfair to compare an exhibition of this sort with the work of professional artists. Yet there is, in the writer's opinion, more genuine pleasure and instruction to be got out of this show than out of any, the average London Academy Exhibition. One feels that whatever their faults these pictures have been painted because of a real urge to express what it has given the artists so much joy to see, and that is, to a lover of art, much better than the stilted efficiency of Burlington House and the joyless, formal paintings which comprise the bigger portion of its exhibits.

The views which one sees in the Colony are so inspiring that every one who can "draw a little" thinks, or at least hopes, that they can express what they see. As Henry Tonks, the famous Slade School professor, once asked wearily "why is it that amateurs feel quite confident they can tackle subjects that no professional artist would dare to attempt? And the amazing part of it is," he went on, "that sometimes they succeed."

Unfortunately, the expression "draw a little" is only too true of many amateurs, and what is worse, they don't know it; so that it is their misfortune rather than their fault that their subject often proves so far beyond their power. There are, however, three points which the members of the Hong Kong Art Club, and, indeed, all amateurs would do well to consider:—

- (1) Learn to draw. It may be onerous but it is well worth it. No brilliance of colour or beauty or subject can disguise bad drawing.
- (2) Remember that colour, whether water or oil, is a fluid medium and don't use it dry, like enamel. Hard treatment will never allow the beauty of the paint to be seen.
- (3) Study composition. A lovely view in itself is not necessarily a good picture. The effect is very different when a small portion of it is isolated by a frame.

Another thing in which this exhibition compares favourably with many London shows is in the hanging of the pictures. The room is large and light and the exhibits on canvas screens and nicely spaced have every justice done to them.

## THE PICTURES.

Now for a survey of the pictures themselves. Certainly the most competent artist is Mr. C. Park Anderson. He exhibits 17 water colour drawings, in all of which there is the same pleasing well chosen colour and careful draughtsmanship. His weakness is in his skies which are treated in too hard and dry a manner to express the dainty cloud effects at which he aims. I liked best his drawing of the "Forum" (8). The colour is excellent and one gets perfectly the atmosphere of a cool Italian afternoon. The composition in this, as in all his pictures, with the exception of No. 18, where the Sphinx is overpowering, is efficient and pleasing. The two pictures of English landscapes, Nos. 1 and 2, are delightful in their well chosen greens, though in the former the tones of the distance are at fault, the hedges being too heavy.

## The Spirit of the East.

Mr. B. W. Stoddart's "Caravan" (109) is one of the most efficient pictures on the walls. It is painted in the poster spirit with flat clear colours. The soft deep black and two well chosen blues excellently massed and composed make a satisfying pattern. But there is more than that. He has conveyed the immensity, the chaos and the brutality of the East. It is a picture well worth studying and would be a constant pleasure on one's walls. His other two exhibits fall so far short of this that it is hard to believe they are from the same hand. In drawing, composition, and colour there is a weakness and indecision which is nowhere apparent in "The Caravan."

Mr. L. Newton shows 10 pictures most of them charcoal studies which lose much in not having the masses of light and dark clearly defined and composed. Here is at all events endeavour. Dr. Newton's weakness is his draughtsmanship and he redies it. In his two formal water colour drawings "The dawn of Reality" (83) and "Andromeda" (84) there is an earnest striving after composition and he has admirably restrained himself to the use of simple forms and colours.

The work of Miss C. H. Pong who shows 20 pictures in various media is interesting and varied. The carelessness of the drawing spoils much of her work, but there is a feeling for composition which excuses much. Her two still life groups Nos. 149 and 150 are especially interesting as she escapes the pitfall of prettiness into which so many amateurs fall. "Sunrise at Hanchow" (148) is her most ambitious and also her most successful exhibit. Her forceful style finds its best medium in oil, and the tree and house are carefully drawn. The sun sinking towards the sea, though anything but round, does glow and burn and the sky effect is good. The weakness lies in the dark band on the horizon where lights are clumsily suggested by white spots which break into and disturb the sunset effect of sky and sea.

## Clever Landscapes.

Another very unequal exhibitor is Miss Peyton. Miss Hong Kong (140), Willows near Malmesbury (142), The Beech Tree (139), After Rain (129), Lanfair (125), are all delightful pictures and Nos. 132 and 133 are certainly among the "gems" of the exhibition. The greens are well chosen and the effect of the well sunshine under trees is particularly happy. I like the skill of the well placed ray of light which gives an avenue of escape and the beautiful blue of the water in the foreground of No. 122. Numbers 116 and 119 are both charming, the latter in the Corot technique with a most satisfactory range of colour, and the former inspired by Japanese prints. There is a keen appreciation of the beautiful in Miss Peyton's work and she has a good idea of picture making.

Mrs. of Aubrey shows a number of sketches of flower gardens. She has a rare courage and rejects in strong contrasts of bright colour. Her work attracts the eye at once, but the dryness of the execution, unfortunately, does much to detract from its beauty. She uses water colours as if they were oils; probably in that medium she would do better. When she goes beyond her garden paths she fails because of the weakness of her drawing.

## An Un-numbered Seascape.

There is one small picture of a bare rock between sea and sky which is unnumbered. It hangs between Nos. 57 and 58 and is probably by the same artist, Mrs. C. B. Brown. The clear blue of the sea and the simple decisive treatment made it a sketch of outstanding merit. Mrs. Brown's other work is pleasing in its freshness of touch.

It is a pleasure to see the clear colour and careful draughtsmanship on the flower studies by Mrs. Bowes Smith. I liked especially "Hydrangeas" (44) and "Marigolds" (44). Her landscapes are less successful but "Harbour View" (30) and "Aberdeen" (52) have the sure touch clear colour and restraint of the flower pieces. Mrs. Bowes Smith knows her limitations and has given us the result of honest work and a real love of art.

There is one of Mr. W. L. Patterson's pictures, Botanical Gardens (100) which is very delightful. The design of the long straight stems of the palm trees is excellently conceived, and combines with his colour scheme to make a pleasing restful picture.

Mrs. G. R. Sayer's "Blue Door" (150) is a beautiful bit of colour. In her two other pictures, "The Farmhouse" (157) and "In Somerset" (158) there is the same fine colour sense. She makes patterns of soft olive green and peacock blues put on in broad wet washes which suit the simple composition she has chosen.

In Mrs. Bann's oils, which, by the way, are so hung that one cannot get far enough away to see them at their best, are the same faults of dryness and careless drawing which spoil so much of the work in this exhibition. She has a sense of colour and form which deserve better treatment. The same might be said of Miss Baleau's large water colour number 40.

Miss C. M. Crawford, Miss E. C. Geoghegan, Mrs. S. Gubbay, Mrs. M. G. Noll, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Stanton, all exhibits landscapes on flower pieces which show the same desire to express the beauty which appeals to them so deeply. There is much that is pleasing in their work and much that gives a promise of greater achievements.

Mr. Leo Y. Tong has a pen and ink studio study, in which the good restrained drawing of the figure is spoiled by the careless construction of the chair.

## To Sum-up.

To sum-up, this is an exhibition of pictures which were painted to please the artists and so it is certain to please those who go to see them. Here are the pictures every one likes because they can understand them. The pictures of Hong Kong Art Club Exhibition are alive and that is the highest praise that can be given to any art production. E.M.B.

## A SUGGESTION FROM HANKOW.

APPEAL TO THE EXTREMIST ELEMENTS.

MODERN FIRE BRIGADE FOR CANTON.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Members of the Communist Party in Hankow have wired to their friends in Canton alleging that British Marines have been responsible for the death of some of their number and suggesting another anti-imperialist boycott as a protest. Apparently these agitators in Hankow are unaware of recent developments in the South. In the street fights which took place during the New Year holidays the extremists came off "second best" and what is, perhaps, more to the point the Military Police and other authorities did their best to stop the disturbances. They certainly did not give any support to those whose sole object appears to be to create trouble. It is not thought that the Chinese in Canton will be intimidated into another boycott for the opinion is steadily growing that such movements are organised for the benefit of the few only and are far from being patriotic.

The Communists, however, are not to be dissuaded from holding their so-called "Traders Convention." This gathering was fixed in the first place for January 5th but has now been postponed until January 10th. The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, the Merchants' Association, the Traders' League and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Kwangtung are each being invited to send forty delegates.

The raiding of a number of the extremist labour union quarters is now attributed to the influence of "counter-revolutionaries" outside of Canton and members of the "Prince" faction are now urging the Police to keep careful watch for people registering at the Canton hotels under assumed names.

Kuomintang reports state that General Ho Ying Yim, the officer commanding the first Army Corps with headquarters at Swatow, who is now in Chekiang territory following his success in Fukien, will meet General Chiang Kai Shek in Chekiang shortly. This leads to the supposition that General Chiang will direct the operations against Hanchow.

Strikers who have been working on the construction of the Chungshan, or Sun Yat Sen Road connecting Canton City and Whampoa, will meet on January 8th to celebrate the completion of the task. They will then call upon the Kuomintang headquarters to redeem their promise to appropriate funds for the development of the harbour at Whampoa.

There have been many suggestions during the past fortnight regarding the revival of a modern volunteer fire-brigade for Canton. The number of deaths occurring in the recent disastrous fires has brought the matter to the front. For a time the Merchants' Volunteer Corps maintained a modern fire station and engaged experts from Shanghai but antagonism manifested in certain quarters against the Merchant Volunteers discouraged further development. The Canton Police are now re-organising their fire-fighting staff.

## A DISCLAIMER.

The Consul-General for Belgium in Hong Kong, writes:—"I should feel much obliged if you would kindly inform your readers that the report about four Belgian subjects fighting and being arrested in Canton is due to a mistake. I was in Canton at the time and ascertained, with the local Authorities, that the men are not Belgian subjects."

## REDS AND ANTI-REDS.

GROWING TENSION AT CANTON.

AGITATORS ACTIVE.

PEOPLE WANT PEACE.

Another conflict between the "Red" and the "anti-Red" factions of the labouring class in Canton is feared, and yesterday special military precautions were ordered to prevent further trouble. Railroad workers connected with the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samshui were politically divided, and trains on these two lines were frequently interrupted, because of the employees on duty having fallen out among themselves during the last few days.

Taking the alleged killing of Chinese by British Marines at Hankow as a pretext, a section of the Strike Committee in Canton is again strongly agitating for another anti-British boycott. Meetings are to be held to-day or to-morrow by workers and students in response to the messages from Hankow during the last two days. The present party leaders at Canton appear to be more level headed than those in power in Canton during June, 1925, and the mass of the people, knowing what another boycott against British would mean, may not be ready to fall into line with extremists. Owing to extremist activities at Canton, there is plenty of need for vigilance on the part of the military.

Kuomintang authorities in Canton will no longer permit Christian ministers to visit prisons and other public institutions. This has been decreed on the recommendation of the Propagandist Bureau of the Party. Probably the presents sent to the Reformatory at Nanshekiao near Canton last Christmas by the Churches will be the last lot for some time.

Fokis or shop assistants in Canton have been on strike since January 3rd and up to yesterday, the question of higher wages had not yet been settled.

## Leasing the Mint.

The Kuomintang in Canton is about to lease the Canton Mint to a private concern with a royalty to the Party from profits on the coinage. The Kuomintang is still indebted to the former employees of the Mint by more than \$150,000, and the syndicate leasing the Mint is required to assume the responsibility for this debt.

## TRADE COMPETITION IN HONG KONG.

THE COMPRADORES' COMMISSION QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Chinese Compradore Association in Hong Kong has not withdrawn its recent demand for a commission of one per cent. instead of one-half as previously charged for business passing through their hands between the foreign hongs and the Chinese customers.

It is understood, however, that several foreign hongs have decided to ask the brokers for piece-goods and other merchandise to approach the Chinese customers direct in order not to lose trade pending the settlement of this question. The action of the European hongs has been necessary, it is said, because some of the hongs other than European have, through their Chinese representatives, made tempting offers to secure the business handled by well-known firms in Hong Kong.

## NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TYRWITT.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWYN ALEXANDER SINCLAIR LEAVES ON SATURDAY.

When the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* arrives to-day from Home (she is expected to berth at Kowloon about three o'clock this afternoon), among her many passengers will be Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O.

Arriving with the new Commander-in-Chief is Lady Tyrwhitt, their two daughters and the Admiral's Secretary.

Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt does not take over his command of the China Squadron until to-morrow morning, when he will hoist his flag.

Sir Edwyn, who is leaving for Home on the P. & O. s.s. *Albatross* on Saturday morning, will strike his flag at sunset to-day.

Admiral Sinclair, who, it will be recalled, was promoted some time ago to the rank of full Admiral, is going to the *Nore*, in succession to Admiral Sir William Goodenough.

## Admiral Sinclair's Career.

The promotion of Admiral Sinclair dated from October 4th, 1925. He was born in 1865 and entered the Navy as a naval cadet with seniority on January 15th, 1879. After the usual period on the training ship he served as a cadet on H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, the flagship on the China Station in 1881. He was promoted Captain in January, 1905, Rear-Admiral on April 28th, 1917, and Vice-Admiral on April 4th, 1922.

He commanded the First Light Cruiser Squadron as Commodore (second class) with his broad pennant in H.M.S. *Galatea* at Jutland and subsequently commanded the Sixth Light Cruiser Squadron in the Grand Fleet. He was despatched with his squadron to the Baltic after the Armistice.

With the reorganisation of the post war Fleet his squadron was renumbered Third Light Cruiser Squadron and stationed in the Mediterranean. On the termination of this important appointment he became Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard and subsequently commanded the First Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, his flagship being H.M.S. *Barham*. Amongst his war decorations are the Croix de Guerre, and the 3rd class of the Order of St. Vladimir with swords. He was also mentioned twice in despatches.

The new Admiral was also made an M.V.O. in 1908 and received a C.B. in 1916 soon after the Jutland Battle. He was created a K.C.B. in 1919.

Admiral Sinclair was appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Everett, as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station on April 22nd, 1925, when the latter was invalided from the station. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the *Nore* dates from April 1st, 1927.

## A Great War Record.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt has had a very distinguished career. Born in 1870, he is the son of the late Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt. His first experience of active service was when as a Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, he was in charge of a landing party at Nicaragua in 1894. He became a Captain in June, 1903, and was appointed Commodore, First Class, in command of Destroyer Flotillas of the First Fleet in 1913.

He served throughout the European War, and came into much prominence as the captain of the "Saucy" *Arctura* and Commander of destroyer flotillas which went into action in Heligoland Bight in August and December, 1914. He was also in action off the Dogger Bank in 1915, for which he was mentioned in despatches, awarded the D.S.O. and C.B., and given the thanks of the Admiralty. He was made a K.C.B. in 1917, during which year he rose to the rank of Commodore. He was also awarded the Legion of Honour. He became Acting full Rear-Admiral in December of the following year, when he was honoured by His Majesty the King by being created a Baronet.

He commanded the Third Light Cruiser Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1921 and 1922, becoming Vice-Admiral last year. Among the honours conferred upon him was his appointment as Officer of the Military Order of Savoy, in 1917, and the conferment by Oxford University in 1919 of the honorary degree of D.C.L.

Lady Tyrwhitt was formerly Miss Angela Corbally, daughter of the late Matthew Corbally, J.P., of Rathbale Hall, Swords. There are one son, born in 1905, and two daughters.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 4572.

THE MOST CONVENIENT FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN HONG KONG.

GUARANTEED

FURNITURE

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SPECIALISTS

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DRAPERIES

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ESTIMATES AND

DESIGNS

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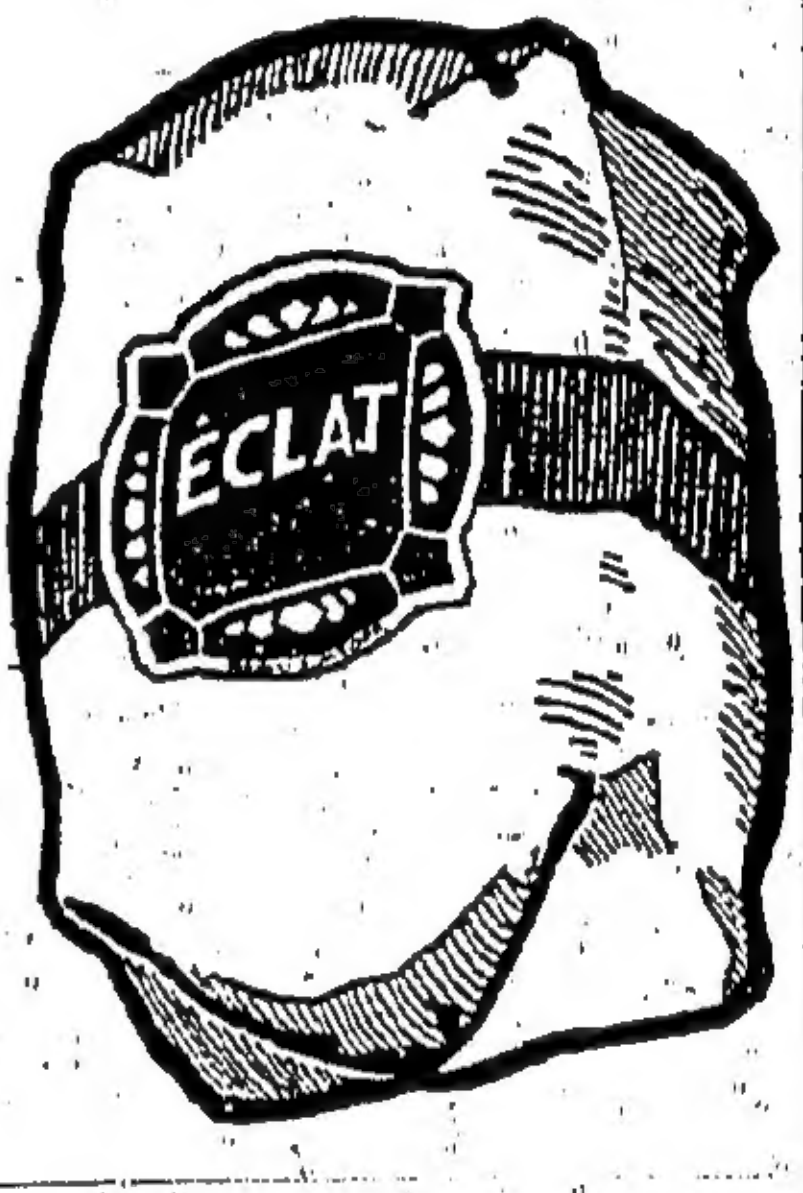
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ECLAT

SOAP

AND

POWDER



THE TWO SUPREME TOILET LUXURIES.

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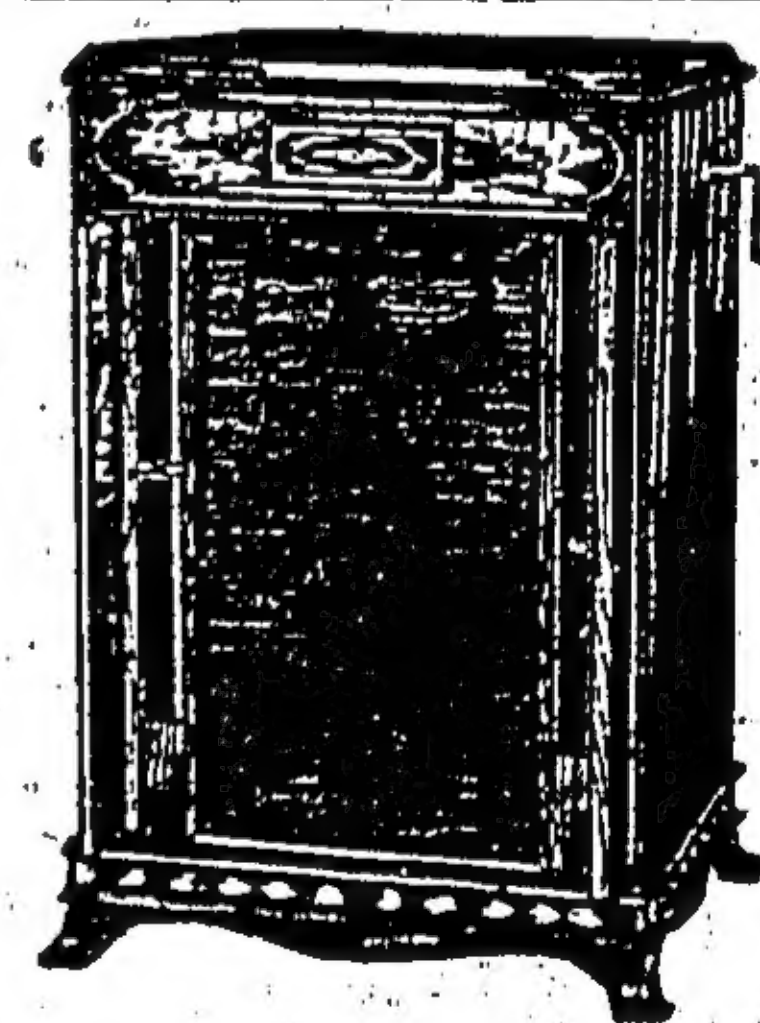
HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY.

THE NEW "VIVA-TONAL" COLUMBIA

LIKE LIFE

ITSELF

CALL AND HEAR IT



AT ANDERSON'S.

ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

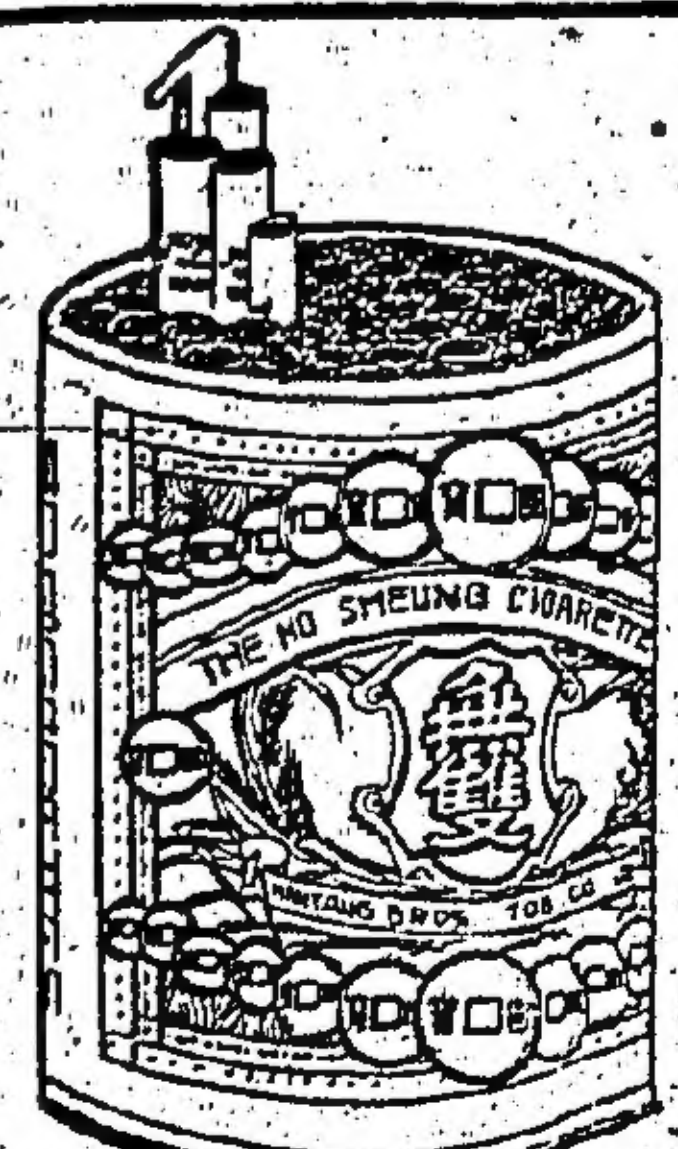
They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.

On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.  
CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL.  
1927.

THE SCHOOL YEAR Begins on  
MONDAY, 10th JANUARY.  
The Head Master will attend at the  
School on FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY,  
10 A.M., to Admit New Pupils. [4390]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7479 for  
8 Shares, 4 1/2 Per Share Paid Up,  
Numbered 62091, 62092 and 62093/62094  
in this Society standing in the Name of  
Mrs. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of  
CANTON, has been declared LOST, and  
if at the Expiration of One Month from  
the Date hereof the said Certificate will  
not be forthcoming, the said Certificate will  
be deemed CANCELLED and of No  
Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE  
for the 8 Shares will be issued in its  
stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,  
General Manager.  
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927. [4392]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that Mr. J. L. BROMFIELD  
is Admitted as a Partner in This  
Business, Effective 1st JANUARY,  
1927. [4393]

## NOTICE.

WE Have TO-DAY Admitted Mr.  
MICHAEL HOWARD TURNER  
as a Partner in Our Firm.  
DEACONS.  
Hong Kong, 1st January, 1927. [4395]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING OF CHINA  
PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE  
CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered  
Office of the Company, St. George's  
Building, Chater Road, Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hong Kong, on THURSDAY,  
19th JANUARY, 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the AFTERNOON,  
for the purpose of receiving a Report of  
the proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the Company held  
at the same place on TUESDAY,  
4th JANUARY, 1927, and to confirm,  
if thought fit, as a Special Resolution  
the following:-

"That the regulations contained in  
the printed document submitted  
to the meeting and for the  
purpose of identification sub-  
scribed by the Chairman thereof  
be approved and adopted as the  
Articles of Association of the  
Company in substitution for  
and to the exclusion of all  
existing Articles thereof, save  
that in the proposed new  
Article 87 the number of Di-  
rectors be increased from seven  
to nine and in the proposed  
new Article 90 the remuneration  
of £7,000.00 per annum be  
increased to \$9,000.00 per  
annum."

A Copy of the proposed New Article  
of Association of the Company with the  
Alterations, Amendments and Differ-  
ences incorporated and indicated in  
Red Ink can be seen during the Usual  
Business Hours at the Registered Office  
of the Company aforesaid.  
Dated the 4th day of January, 1927.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers. [4388]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Business of the UNI-  
VERSAL AUTO SUPPLY COM-  
PANY, situated at 61, Des Voeux Road,  
CENTRAL, HONG KONG, is now under New  
Management and Proprietorship,  
Beginning JANUARY 1st, 1927,  
the said Firm will be changed to and  
hereafter known as the UNIVERSAL  
MOTOR AND SUPPLY COMPANY  
(公司通用汽車及零件)  
As Successor to the Old Company,  
the New Management will be very glad  
to continue all the Established Relation-  
ship with their Business Friends and  
also to extend their hearty Welcome to  
New Patrons for the Coming Year. [4386]

## EWO COTTON MILLS, LTD.

THE undermentioned Share Cer-  
tificate has been declared DE-  
STROYED and NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN against the Negotiation of  
These Shares.  
Duplicate Certificate will be issued  
One Month hence and the Original  
Certificate, unless Recovered within that  
Period, will thereafter be held by the  
Company as NULL and VOID.  
Certificate No. 4409 for 100 Ordinary  
Shares, Numbered 21550/549  
in Name of  
"MOK HUK MING".  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers,  
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.,  
Shanghai, 9th Dec., 1926. [4305]

## INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING &  
MINING COMPANY, LTD.

## FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

## FOURTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that, in conformity with the  
conditions endorsed upon the Deben-  
tures, the undermentioned number of  
Debtors of the total value of  
£21,000 were drawn on the Thir-  
teenth day of NOVEMBER, 1926, at the  
Office of the Company, No. 22,  
Austrian-Francis, in the City of  
London, in the presence of WALTER  
FITZGERALD, one of the  
Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY,  
Secretary of the Company, and  
JOHN WILLIAM PETER JACRALEDE,  
of London, Great Winchester Street,  
London, E.C., Notary Public.  
The said Debtors will be paid  
off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER,  
1926, at either of the following  
places:-

IN LONDON: At the Transfer Office  
of the Company, No. 3, Lon-  
don Wall Buildings, E.C. 4.  
IN BRUSSELS: At the Office of the  
Local Board, 13, rue Bré-  
gode, Brussels.  
IN CANTON: At the General Office  
of the Company, Tientsin.

5 Bonds of £500 Each, Numbered:-

13 127 134 184 252

70 Bonds of £100 Each, Numbered:-

288 318 353 357 445 452

402 455 499 506 553 648

712 755 836 942 972 977

996 1115 1125 1230 1282 1381

1416 1497 1545 1581 1602 1621

1687 1706 1728 1743 1791 1821

1803 1932 1961 1995 2138 2163

2177 2255 2378 2418 2764 2810

2841 2903 2942 2949 3030 3189

3199 3222 3286 3410 3492 3499

3529 3560 3745 3753

725 Bonds of £20 Each, Numbered:-

3258 3275 3308 3351 3357 4007

4285 4342 4424 4452 4534 4563

4720 4795 4826 4879 5321 5377

5404 5445 5480 5493 5549 5606

5641 5670 5804 5816 5821 5937

5966 5995 6023 6033 6319 6362

6362 6391 6424 6492 6535 6571

6592 6621 6654 6722 7366 7399

7428 7458 7488 7548 7602 7614

7638 7668 7737 7782 7837 7947

7987 8038 8059 8217 8253 8300

8349 8413 8437 8450 8503 8510

8580 8538 8605 8708 8720 8728

8792 8806 8850 8867 8949 8995

9038 9121 9156 9206 9229 9280

9335 9340 9353 9363 9368 9424

9463 9479 9579 9605 9622 9691

9737 9766 9787 9790 9834 9858

9882 9899 9915 9963 9966 10045

10112 10129 10185 10264 10367 10373

10394 10435 10441 10473 10530 10633

10710 10747 10840 10861 10970 11021

11039 11107 11178 11369 11387 11601

11301 11406 11408 11481 11489 11607

11503 11534 11553 11584 11601 11607

11667 11698 11698 11770 11806 11847

11903 12023 12038 12103 12155 12105

12200 12214 12223 12271 12278 12314

12319 12340 12349 12373 12768 12830

12811 12824 12819 12873 12932 13265

12860 12874 12893 12905 13487 13517

13267 13263 13290 13479 13487 13517

13247 13248 13300 13748 13786 13803

13814 13866 13899 13923 13922 14015

14086 14128 14169 14175 14179 14232

14353 14269 14273 14374 14441 14457

14581 14624 14625 14632 14667 14689

14735 14837 14843 14852 14854 14923

14927 14967 14970 15101 15222 15342

15353 15385 15417 15509 15806 15852

15871 15945 15975 15977 16070 16074

16170 16222 16232 16267 16290 16309

16401 16423 16511 16578 16614 16687

16778 16851 16912 16933 17058 17092

17102 17116 17161 17211 17214 17237

17250 17336 17360 17420 17481 17508

17618 17731 17771 17778 17812 18018

18140 18069 18084 18121 18152 18209

18210 18240 18259 18305 18432 18444

18496 18522 18548 18567 18597 18673

18627 18632 18638 18697 18707 18732

18777 18806 18810 18813 18818 18872

18927 18941 18969 19118 19121 19144

19150 18913 18860 18872 19077 19098

19081 19071 18973 20005 20067 20082

20194 20203 20250 20301 20338 20329

20332 20417 20632 20637 20644 20647

20651 20730 20748 20772 20826 20827

20910 20947 20969 20942 20981 20982

21059 21104 21157 21175 21220 21304

21407 21565 21613 21631 21638 21739

21809 21915 21927 21983 22048 22052

22181 22204 22220 22233 22248 22268

22306 22457 22480 22536 22604 22637

22715 22732 22790 22817 22822 23214

23339 23294 23309 23367 23409 23674

23661 23410 23447 23470 23568 23674

23700 23759 23830 23861 24009 24069

24101 24111 24112 24202 24250 24252

24208 24315 24412 24438 24462 24590

24616 24676 25051 25096 25163 25294

25342 25367 25434 25420 25529 25524

25545 25566 25600 25653 25669 25811

25832 25839 25856 25863 25921 26051

25976 26212 26343 26354 26382 26393

26133 26474 26499 26545 26587 26591

26708 26728 26817 26854 26885 26933

26967 26973 27017 27051 27077 27078

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27733 27771 27783 27852 27867 27907

27909 27949 27982 28006 28018 28046

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29794 29881 29928 30031 30043 30054

30093 30146 30191 30196 30226 30303

30481 30571 30580 30601 30674 30684

30693 30723 30789 30831 30855 31011

31112 31114 31154 31271 31283 31295

31251 31358 31437 31444 31452 31478

31529 31705 31741 31750 31822 31996

32081 32177 32222 32283 32481 32497

32501 32510 32525 32600 32623 32649

32778 32748 32788 32816 32896 32908

32979 32993 33187 33219 33217 33275

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5966 5995 6023 6033 6319 6362

6362 6391 6424 6492 6535 6571

6592 66



# THE OUTBREAK AT HANKOW.

## EVACUATION NOT YET CONFIRMED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN READY TO DEPART.

BRITISH MARINES' RESTRAINT PRAISED.

WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR THE SCENE.

The latest news from Hankow, from reliable sources, does not, so far, confirm the alarmist reports published through a Japanese News Agency. The British have not yet deemed it expedient to evacuate their Concession, though women and children are evidently under orders to be prepared to depart should the necessity arise. The Chinese mob, fired by the agitators (doubtless inspired by Borodin and his Bolshevik compatriots and supporters) are still very much excited, and, in such a state of mind, might attempt any sort of wanton aggression. It is to be hoped that the presence of further British warships, now en route for the Yangtze, will have a sobering effect upon their insensate ardour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## BRITISH WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR THE YANGTZE.

On enquiry yesterday the local Naval Authorities informed us that H.M.S. *Viktor*, H.M.S. *Findlay*, and H.M.S. *Carlisle* had left Hong Kong for the North. H.M.S. *Enterprise* and the 3rd Destroyer Flotilla are already at Hankow.

## THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

### AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5th. According to reports received locally, all the women and children in Hankow have been instructed to embark preparatory to leaving the port.

The local British authorities have, so far, not confirmed the report.

## BRITISH ADOPT A PRUDENT POLICY.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5th. So far, there is no confirmation of the reports issued by the official Japanese Agency Toho that the Hankow Municipal Council and the Customs House have been seized and that the British have been driven out of the Concession.

Nevertheless, the situation is known to be critical.

The British authorities felt that it was impossible to hold the masses of Chinese, who are in an ugly mood, without firing. Hence the reason for leaving the Concession in charge of the Cantonese forces.

Discretion the Better Part of Valour.

The British authorities believed that if the British marines were forced to land again there would be an immediate crisis, necessitating the use of force and evacuation.

The British force available was quite inadequate to deal with the situation, and had they not retired, in all probability, they would have been overwhelmed with great resultant danger to the civil population.

There is a disposition in certain quarters to regard the episode as having been stage-managed by the extremist section of the Cantonese Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH MARINES' NOBLE RESTRAINT.

### LONDON JOURNALS EXPRESS ADMIRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 5th. The wonderful patience and restraint of the British marines at Hankow is the feature of the newspaper headlines of the news from China.

The *Daily Mail*, in an editorial, says that thanks are due to the brave men who have furnished an example of forbearance which we hope will impress the more fair-minded of the Chinese, who ought to see therein a practical application carried out at great personal inconvenience and risk of a policy of strict moderation and large tolerance in our relations with China as laid down by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The *Daily Chronicle*, in a similar comment on the "trying but happily not disastrous incident," remarks that our success will not depend on force, which will defeat its own ends by inciting propaganda, at which we are inept, but upon patience, forbearance, frank and persistent iteration of our real aims.

# THE GREAT FLIGHT TO INDIA.

PARTY EN ROUTE FOR KARACHI.

A FORCED LANDING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, January 5th.

The Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, is expected to arrive in Karachi to-day.

The De Havilland Hercules bi-plane, in which he is accompanied by Lady Maud Hoare and Air Vice-Marshal Salmund Hoare is undertaking this great flight, is by way of inaugurating the new Cairo-Karachi air service. It reached Jask from Bushire yesterday and, on today's stage it will be escorted by air officers from Karachi.

Sir S. Hoare left London nine days ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sand-Storm Forces a Landing.

LONDON, Jan. 5th. Sir Samuel Hoare's "Hercules" air liner, after leaving Jask for Karachi, was forced to land between Jask and Tansi owing to a sand storm. She returned to Jask.

## NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER.

### HOMEWARD BOUND.

RUGBY, January 4th. Mr. Coates, the New Zealand Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Coates and members of his party, leaves London to-morrow for Southampton to join the liner *Aquitania* on his way homeward. The party is travelling in New Zealand, via New York, Montreal and Vancouver.

British Empire Prestige Increased in Europe.

RUGBY, January 5th. Mr. Coates left London for home this morning. Several Ministers and officials were at the station to say farewell and among others were the Maori football team now touring in Britain.

Speaking yesterday, Mr. Coates declared himself as a representative of a country with strong Imperial sentiments and said he found that during his recent continental tour that the results of the Imperial Conference had increased the prestige of the British Empire throughout Europe. His inspection of English industrial centres had filled him with optimism for the immediate future.

## "SPANISH CURRENCY."

### APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PESETA.

RUGBY, January 4th. A feature of the foreign exchange market during the past week has been the improvement in the Spanish peseta.

A week ago the peseta was quoted at 31.75 to the £ sterling. To-day it has appreciated to 31.24, though it eased to 31.35 at the close.

The improvement is attributed to proposed taxation reforms in Spain, and also to satisfactory trading conditions.

## War Memorial Damaged.

At 5.30 the crowds were gradually invading the Concession. The British War Memorial, opposite the Consulate, was partially destroyed.

The defence forces are adequate and the situation at the moment is not serious. Chinese troops, sent by the Chinese authorities, are able to cope with the situation.

## Withdrawal Explained.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5th, 1 p.m. So far there has been no confirmation of reports issued by the official Japanese Agency, Toho, that the Hankow Municipal Council and Customs House had been seized and that the British had been driven out of the Concession.

Nevertheless, the situation is known to be critical, as the British authorities felt that it was impossible to hold the masses of Chinese, who were in ugly mood, without firing. Hence the reason for leaving the Concession in charge of the Cantonese forces.

The British Authorities here believe that if the British Marines were forced to land again there would be an immediate crisis, necessitating the use of force and eventual evacuation. The British force available was quite inadequate to deal with the situation had they not retired, and in all probability they would have been overwhelmed with great resultant danger to the civil population.

There is a disposition in certain quarters to regard the episode as having been stage-managed by the extremist section of the Cantonese Government.

(Continued on next Column.)

# NICARAGUA'S CIVIL STRIFE.

WHY AMERICA HAS INTERVENED.

ENLISTMENT OF COFFEE-PICKERS.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th.

President Coolidge is represented as having stated at the White House to-day that he believes the United States must continue her present policy of defending American lives in Central America. It is pointed out that there are a large number of American nationals in Nicaragua who control vast commercial enterprises there, and further that the United States purchased the rights at a cost of \$3,000,000 to build a canal across the country and also to establish a naval base at Fonseca Bay.

## Labourers Being Recruited.

MANAGUA, Jan. 5th. The United States cruiser *Galveston* is landing 160 marines at Corinto to-morrow to guard the American Legation at Managua. All labourers, both native and foreign, are being recruited for service in the Conservative Army.

British, American and German nationals are protesting at the enlistment of the coffee pickers as their failure to gather the crop now ready for harvesting with entail serious loss to the owners.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

U.S. UNDECIDED AS TO HER POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th. Mr. Porter, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, has introduced a resolution requesting President Coolidge to negotiate with China independently of other nations for the adjustment of extraterritoriality, tariff autonomy and other controversial matters.

Mr. Kellogg, apparently, has not yet decided whether to suspend his statement on American policy in China until the arrival of the American Minister from China or to depend on telegraphic communications with him before preparing a memorandum, which will be in reply to the British document.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## INQUIRY INTO BRITAIN'S GENERAL STRIKE.

T.U.C. AND MINERS' FEDERATION.

RUGBY, January 4th.

The long-postponed inquiry into the general strike of last May is to be held on January 20th.

It will be recalled that the coal stoppage began on May 1st, and that a general strike was declared by the General Council of the Trades' Union Congress as from midnight, May 3rd. The general strike was called off by the General Council of the Trades' Union Congress on May 12th and the coal stoppage continued until it collapsed at the end of November. Shortly after the general strike came to an end, the Miners' Federation and the more extreme sections of the Labour movement demanded an inquiry with the object of arraigning the General Council on a charge of having betrayed the workers. The General Council agreed to the holding of such an inquiry by the responsible leaders of the Trades' Union.

It is stated in Labour Circles, however, that, at the inquiry, the General Council will not be found standing on the defensive but will, on the contrary, deliver a long indictment of the leaders of the Miners' Federation. It will set forth in detail the repeated occasions on which the miners' leaders rejected advice and ignored or demolished every bridge for a settlement which the Trades' Union Congress leaders had laboured to build, while at the same time expecting the Council to be always ready to take action in their interests.

# THE AGE OF TELEPHONY.

LONDON TO NEW YORK DAILY CALLS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, January 5th.

The preliminary Trans-Atlantic telephone service will be available to the public for conversations between subscribers in London and New York telephone areas, from Friday next. An extension of the service to provincial subscribers may be possible later and, in continental countries already in telephonic communication with London by land lines, the prospect of effecting calls to America, through London by means of a new wireless link is being discussed. Calls from London to New York will be booked in normal manner, the subscriber asking the local exchange for the American service and giving the name and number of the New York subscriber with whom he desires to speak. The service will be open daily from 1.30 to 6 o'clock British time at a charge of 25 pence per minute.

## Anglo-German Cable.

The Postmaster-General announces that the new Anglo-German telephone cable has been completed and that the service is now available between London and the provinces and all parts of Germany.

# MALAYAN RUBBER EXPORTS.

SATISFACTORY FIGURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5th. Malayan rubber exports for December were 37,000 tons compared with 30,000 tons last year. The exports for the year totalled 391,000 tons compared with 317,000 tons in 1925.

# BRITISH RAILWAYS.

## GOOD AUGURY FOR 1927.

LONDON, January 4th. There was a dramatic incident at the meeting of the National Wages Board for Railways, when a claim by the National Union of Railwaymen as regards the deferment of wages and increments on the Great Western line came up. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the N.U.R., said he did not dispute that tremendous injury had been done to the railway companies by the general strike, and he did not wish to complain at the action of the Great Western Company in interpreting the post-strike agreement, but he appealed to Sir Felix Pole, the General Manager, to forget the incidents of 1926 in starting 1927.

Sir Felix promised to adjust the differences.

The Chairman (Sir Harold Morris, K.C.) thought that the attitude of Mr. Thomas and Sir Felix Pole was a good augury for peace and goodwill between the employers and employees for 1927.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### THE NEW SYSTEM OF MILITARY CONTROL.

THE HAGUE, January 4th. Colonel Scherman, of the Dutch General Staff, will be appointed President of the Committee of Investigation to Bulgaria, under the plan of investigation by the League of Nations, which is to replace the existing system of military control.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

# OBITUARY.

## BRITISH PAINTER OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

RUGBY, January 4th. Ambrose McEvoy, the artist, died to-day. He was well-known as a painter of beautiful women and he was one of the four artists chosen to go to the Front as the official painters of war scenes. [Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, A.R.A., was only 48 years of age at the time of his death. He studied art at the Slade School. He was a member of the New English Art Club, the International Society of Painters, the National Society of Portraits, and other well-known art institutions. His works have been acquired by the Luxembourg Gallery, the National Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery), the Municipal Gallery of Johannesburg and other galleries. During the war, he was made an Hon. Temporary Major of the Royal Marines.]

# MEXICO'S OIL AND LAND LAWS.

WHAT PRESIDENT CALLES WANTS TO KNOW.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5th.

President Calles has instructed the Department of Industry and Commerce to furnish the Attorney-General with the names of individuals and companies who have not applied for ratification of their rights under the Petroleum and Land Laws, in order to take action as to "which nation is entitled to take."

# FRENCH TRAINING SHIP DISASTER.

NUMBER OF WORKMEN INJURED.

RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, January 4th.

At least three cadets of the French training ship *Richelieu* were killed and several injured through an explosion at Curtis Bay colliery wharf. Fire followed and the vessel is still burning.

All Cadets Safe.

[LATER.]

All the cadets are safe, but several of the crew are missing, whilst 23 workmen have been injured.

The explosion occurred in one of the hatches while the vessel was loading pitch for the Orient and France. Dockers escaped before the explosion. The Captain was in his cabin and was floored by the rush of air. He immediately scrambled to his feet and dashed on deck and ordered everybody off.

## REVOLT IN MEXICO.

### MILITARY BARRACKS ATTACKED.

MEXICO CITY, January 4th.

According to advices received here, an attack by 200 rebels on the military barracks at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, early in the morning, was defeated.

Ten rebels were killed, and the city authorities subsequently arrested and summarily executed eleven residents, including six prominent citizens.

A large gang of bandits operating at present in the vicinity of Mexico City, and fifty armed men held up a number of motor cars a few miles south of the Capital, yesterday, and robbed passengers.

# TACNA ARICA DISPUTE.

PERU DISAGREES WITH U.S. STATE SECRETARY.

BUENOS AIRES, January 4th. In a New Year's message to the newspaper *La Nacion*, President Leguia, of Peru, indicates that Peru will decline Mr. Kellogg's proposal to settle the Tacna Arica dispute by the cession of territory to Bolivia.

# JEWEL ROBBERY BY CHAUFFEUR.

## AMERICAN WOMAN'S PARIS ADVENTURE.

Miss Witton, an American woman, who arrived at the Gare de Lyon from Geneva, on December 12th, reported to the police an exciting adventure with a chauffeur and another man whom she engaged to drive her from the station to her hotel.

When the car reached the banks of the Seine on the Quai des Tuileries the chauffeur stopped and the other man, who had been seated by his side, opened the door and told the woman she had reached her destination. Miss Witton declined to get out of the car, fearing a trap, and insisted on the chauffeur taking her to the door of the hotel, which he did.

Miss Witton's baggage was being unloaded by the hotel employees, and all her belongings had been apparently safely handed over, when the chauffeur and his companion jumped into the car and drove off at full speed. A few minutes later, Miss Witton found that her jewel case containing 2400 worth of jewellery had disappeared. The police arrested the chauffeur and his accomplice and found the whole of the missing jewellery in their possession.

# WHAT "MOTH" MACHINES CAN ACHIEVE.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS AND RECORD SEA CROSSINGS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, January 5th.

The two small Moth machines with engines of only ninety horsepower, piloted by the two amateur airmen, Stace and Leete, have made remarkably progress on their flight to India. They reached Bundar Abbas yesterday and, later, left for Jask.

During the journey they have made two remarkable sea crossings of 250 miles each and have established several records for low-powered machines.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is mentioned in *St. John's Cathedral Notes* that the Rev. T. B. Powell, formerly at St. John's Cathedral, has written from the Clergy House, Doncaster, that he has undertaken work there for twelve months. "He does not like the wet and cold of the North of England, but there is a very fine Church and a magnificent organ."

Comment is made in *St. John's Cathedral Notes* for January regarding the success which has attended the social evenings, held in the Cathedral Hall following evening on every other Sunday. The service men have especially much appreciated them. At the meeting on December 28th there were about 180 present, and the Bishop of London passed a few words of greeting. It is hoped to repeat these social evenings this Sunday and on January 31st.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, on charges of uttering a forged note and of possession of a note knowing it to be a forged note. Defendant was alleged to have presented the note at Luk's, Chinese in payment for three tickets. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence, and after evidence given by Mr. J. B. Milne, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, who said that the note was a clever forgery, defendant was remanded, until this morning.

The Chinese Amateur Musical Association of Hong Kong, an organization of young Chinese interested both in Occidental and Oriental music, will give a concert at the Tai Ping Theatre on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Among those who will take part are the five-year daughter of Mr. Tong Shaw Man, of the King Edward Hotel, who is director of the concert, and Miss Rachael Wong, a daughter of Dr. B. C. Wong. Miss Wong is one of the few Chinese girls now studying music and dancing under European direction in Hong Kong.

The Chinese, who is charged with the murder of the caretaker of the Shek Zing Club at Nos. 19, Cheong On Street, Kowloon City, on November 18th, was brought up on remand before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy. Mr. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and the defendant was represented. After further evidence had been heard, his Worship said that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and committed the defendant for trial at the Supreme Court in the next criminal sessions.

The transformed premises of the Gracoe-Egyptian Tobacco Store, Ltd., at No. 12, Queen's Road Central, which has been merged into a limited liability company, has now been opened by Mr. Do Se Doun. On the occasion of the formal opening 10,000 crackers were fired near the premises. After the opening, refreshments were served to friends of this old-established concern, many of whom were present to wish the proprietors increased success under the new arrangement. Pipes, cigarettes, tobacco and cigars to meet the demands of all smokers are extensively stocked.

"The full programme of Bishop Ingram in Hong Kong," states *St. John's Cathedral Notes*, "was a heavy one and he carried it through with wonderful spirit and energy and undertook several extra engagements. He seemed most thoroughly to enjoy his games of tennis and golf and showed a wonderful vigour for one who has borne for a quarter of a century the vast responsibilities of Bishop of London. He has left among us the inspiring memory of a saintly life and a most winning personality and we pray that his visit may result in the deepening of the spiritual life of the Colony. He promised to endeavour to get some of his younger clergy to come to work in Hong Kong."







## FACE BROKE OUT IN BLISTERS

Of a Dry Nature, Itched and Burned. Healed by Cuticura.

"Three years ago my face began to break out in red patches, and after a few weeks white blisters of a dry nature came and began to itch. My face was in awful sight and I was ashamed to be seen out. I could not sleep at night on account of the itching and burning. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it I got relief. I purchased more and now I am healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. Tomson, 16, Canton Terr., St. John's Rd., London, N. 1, Eng.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets are all you need for all itchy skin. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and Ointment, dust with Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free of charge. Write to: Cuticura, Dept. 5, P. O. Box 100, New York, N. Y. U. S. A. Allow for postage with your order. 100% "Try the Cuticura Sizing Stick."

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

**THE Motor Ship "FUDRA"**  
having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Porto, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon where Delivery can be obtained.  
All Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th of January 1927, will be subject to Rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ahe, at 10 a.m. on the 6th of January, 1927.  
No Claims will be admitted after the 10th instant, will be subject to Rent. Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature.

MELORES & CO.,  
Agents,  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,  
Hong Kong, 1st January, 1927. [4378]

## PRINCE LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK.

**THE Motor Ship "JAPANESE PRINCE"**  
having arrived from the above Port on 3rd instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Saturday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m.  
All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.  
No Claims will be admitted after the 10th instant, will be subject to Rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.,**  
2nd Floor, King's Building,  
Consuaught Road,  
Telephone No. 3165.  
Hong Kong, 3rd January, 1927. [4384]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

## The Steamship "BENLEI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the 10th instant, will be subject to Rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents,  
Hong Kong, 4th January, 1927. [4386]

**THE NEW FARMER REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
To the Editor of the Daily Press, I am writing to you to tell you of the great benefit I have derived from your "New Farmer Remedy." I have been suffering from a long time with a very bad skin disease, and I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good. I have now used your "New Farmer Remedy" and I feel that I am getting better. I have written to you to tell you of this, and I hope that you will be able to help other people who are suffering from the same disease. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Mrs. J. M. Smith, 12, Victoria St., New York City, U. S. A.

## LORD CHEYLESMORE'S DIVORCE CASE.

PEER WHO MARRIED CHORUS GIRL.

## INTERFERING MOTHER-IN-LAW?

Lady Cheylesmore early last month brought an action for divorce against her husband, Lord Cheylesmore, in which an important legal issue was whether the latter was domiciled in England or in Canada. Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., for Lord Cheylesmore, said Lord Cheylesmore was English born but had undoubtedly since acquired a Canadian domicile. In March of last year Lord Cheylesmore in Canada filed a claim against his wife for divorce. Lady Cheylesmore filed a defence denying that the Canadian Court had jurisdiction. On August 16th, 1925, she filed a divorce petition in England. Lord Cheylesmore filed an answer saying his domicile was Canadian and so was his wife's.

Lord Cheylesmore was born on June 19th, 1893. He married secretly in 1915 and when his parents learned of it another ceremony was performed at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. After the war he left the Army and settled in Canada. He worked as a farm hand on Haunted Lake ranch. In 1923 he bought land in Calgary and built a house. Relations between him and his wife became strained and in March 1925 he began divorce proceedings in Canada. Lord Cheylesmore said he first met his wife in London in 1914, being introduced by a man friend. She was then Miss Nora Parker and, he understood, had been in the chorus of a London theatre. She appeared to be leading a rather Bohemian life.

When they were married she described herself as a spinster, aged 24, although her birth certificate showed that she was born in November 1894.

## Severe Cross-Examination.

Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C. (for Lady Cheylesmore), cross-examined: When you said in your affidavit that you first met your wife by being introduced by a man friend on Christmas Eve, 1914, was it your intention to suggest she was a woman of no reputation, leading a Bohemian life, living at a small hotel in London, and that you were more or less trapped into marrying her?—Not at all.

I think you first met your wife at your brother's rooms?—I did not. Shown a letter, he said that it referred to a breach of promise action and that his mother promised "to look after that."

Sir Edward: Did not your wife offer to take over care of "that" instead of your mother?—I am not aware of it.

Shown some alleged copies of extracts made by his wife from his diary, which had been destroyed, Lord Cheylesmore did not accept them as accurate.

Sir Edward: Do you suggest your wife would make untrue copies of entries in your diary?—I do.

You know the suggestion in this case is that when you found your wife could not have a child you made up your mind to get rid of her?—It is absolutely untrue. It was untrue to suggest that his mother made mischief concerning his wife from the very earliest date.

"Mrs. G—"

Lord Cheylesmore denied that at Cannes in 1923 he insulted his wife. She may have been jealous of a Mrs. G— (since dead), who was then at Cannes.

A Major Anson, whom his wife did not like, accompanied them back to the ranch.

Did your wife say you were trying to get her to compromise herself with Major Anson or for the major to compromise himself with her?—She suggested that afterwards.

It was "a lie" if his wife said she overheard his mother when at the ranch advise him to leave her, that something was sure to happen, and then they would "get something on her (the wife)." If she comes into the title she will get everything, but if you do it now she will get nothing.

At the commencement of the second day's hearing Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., proposed to read the affidavit of Lady Cheylesmore, but Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C. (for Lord Cheylesmore), objected to most of the statements as being irrelevant.

Sir Edward said the statements were directed to showing that there was a conspiracy to procure a decree of divorce to which the Dowager Lady Cheylesmore was a party. Lord Cheylesmore: You mean get an easy divorce in Alberta?

Sir Edward: Yes.

After legal argument Lord Cheylesmore was recalled.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall: "Did you not say to your wife, 'You cannot expect a husband to be a lover and, if you want a lover, you had better go and get one'?"—Absolutely untrue.

Sir Edward then read Lady Cheylesmore's affidavit as amended. In it she said that, if her husband had always intended to go to the Dominions, neither he nor his parents ever mentioned it to her. She said that when she first met Lord Cheylesmore he saw her with some friends and obtained an introduction. Lord Cheylesmore told her he had previously had an attachment for another girl—a governess, she thought.

One night she overheard her mother-in-law urge Lord Cheylesmore to "slip off and leave her now." (She Lady Cheylesmore) denied adultery. In November 1924 her husband left her stranded at the hotel in Calgary. There she was watched by private detectives, one of whom was arrested.

An "Entanglement."

Lady Cheylesmore then went into the witness-box, and, cross-examined by Mr. Stuart Bevan, said that her husband liked a country life.

Mr. Bevan: You knew before your marriage of your husband's "entanglement"?—I do not wish to say anything against my husband.

Shown a copy of her birth certificate, Lady Cheylesmore admitted it showed she was born in 1894.

Mr. Bevan: So that if you were married in 1915 you would be 31 years of age. Yes your marriage certificate gives your age as 24?—Yes.

You know you told your husband you were 24, but you knew you were older?—Yes.

In 1924 she told her husband she was going to have a child, which was untrue, but she said it because Lord Cheylesmore told her he would leave her if she did not have a child.

Lady Cheylesmore said she went to see her solicitors in London because her husband at first told her he was going to take her to Canada, and then he said she could go, but only until the following July, when they would have to part. He added that he did not like being a married man.

## Lady Cheylesmore's Emotion.

Mr. Bevan: In May at the ranch you told your husband you were expecting to have a child, knowing it to be untrue?—Yes; and soon afterwards I underwent another operation.

While this man was treating you in the way you suggest?—Yes. Counsel questioned her about the alleged conversation she overheard at night from her cubicle in the ranch-house between her husband and his mother.

Lady Cheylesmore became very affected and was allowed to sit down and take a glass of water.

Lord Cheylesmore suggested that further cross-examination should be postponed.

Mr. Bevan said he had nearly finished.

Lord Cheylesmore (to the witness): Learned counsel will treat you as you would expect a gentleman to treat a lady, but he has a duty to discharge you understand.

Lady Cheylesmore: Yes, my lord. Lord Cheylesmore: So you must try to do your best and pull yourself together.

Lady Cheylesmore: Yes, my lord. I am very sorry.

She said that the conversation she overheard was that the Dowager Lady Cheylesmore said to Lord Cheylesmore: "Slip off and leave her and pretend you are going on a shooting-trip. Something will be sure to crop up, and we can get something on her."

"If you get rid of her now she will get nothing, but if you wait until she gets the title she will get everything."

Here Lady Cheylesmore broke down again and sobbed.

She added, after a few minutes, that afterwards her husband said to her: "I did not say it, did I? I can't help what the matter says."

"The conversation went right into my heart," said Lady Cheylesmore. "I asked my husband if he intended to leave me and he said no; but he did leave me, my mother-in-law buying the tickets."

The Husband's Diary.

Lady Cheylesmore said she made copies of entries in her husband's diary as follows:—

Had a hectic evening. Had much whiskey. Much the worse for wear.

Home with two bottles of fix and a bottle of port. Very tight indeed.

Awfully sorry for Norah. Have lost all sense of balance these last few days.

"Sweetly Unkind" Mother-in-Law.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., for Lady Cheylesmore, having pointed out that Lady Cheylesmore was born in Tasmania, said he thought it was apparent that as early as 1919 somebody in the husband's family was hostile towards her because they went to the other side of the world and obtained a copy of Lady Cheylesmore's birth certificate.

Lady Cheylesmore had said she was unhappy in her marriage and that she did not get on very well with her mother-in-law. Did the Dowager Lady Cheylesmore not strike the court as being a masterful woman and one who could, said counsel, be "sweetly unkind"?

The hearing was adjourned.

## RURAL ENGLAND. PRESERVATION COUNCIL FORMED.

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN ON AESTHETIC ABOMINATIONS.

With the personal support of the Minister of Health, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and in the presence of a large gathering representing all phases of the artistic life of the nation, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was inaugurated at a public meeting held at the Royal Institute of British Artists on December 9th.

"There are two aspects of the problem before this Council," Mr. Chamberlain said. "One is the spoiling of the undeveloped countryside by what is called the 'ribbon' development along our new or widened roads. The other is the destruction of the character of our villages by the erection of new buildings which are out of harmony with them, either on account of their design, materials or site."

The ribbon development, besides being undignified, if not offensive, was also uneconomical, wasteful and inconvenient. It was uneconomical because it turned on to the roads a new volume of traffic which ought to be unnecessary. It was wasteful because it meant the laying of long lines of wires and services which could serve a much larger number of houses if the houses were properly arranged, and it was inconvenient because it forced inhabitants to walk unnecessary distances. Both local bodies and the community had every interest in stopping developments of this character, apart from the question of their aesthetic abomination (hear, hear).

He welcomed the advent of the Council because it offered the prospect of the formation of a body of an authoritative character to prevent and cure evils which were rampant.

## MISS UNA CROWE MISSING.

DAUGHTER OF LATE SIR EYRE CROWE.

Miss Una Crowe, second daughter of Lady Crowe and the late Sir Eyre Crowe, at one time Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been missing since Saturday, says the *Daily Mail* of Monday, December 13th.

She left her home at 74, Elm Park Road, Chelsea, S.W., shortly before 1 o'clock with the intention of visiting friends for luncheon.

Subsequent inquiries showed that she did not arrive at the house. In the evening she was to have gone out to supper, and it was not until later, when she did not arrive, that anxiety was felt.

The police were informed, and a description of her has been circulated to all police stations in the metropolitan area.

So far as is known Miss Crowe carried only a handbag with £2 in money.

She is described as being of middle height, wearing a brown coat trimmed with fur, a green hat, and a blue frock. She is twenty years old.

It was stated by a member of the family that following the death of her father Miss Crowe has been in a nervous condition and under medical treatment.

## ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

PRESENT BOOK KEPT AS STANDARD.

A reference to the coming year as a testing time for the Church, especially in regard to Prayer Book Revision, was made by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Cosmo Lang) in his Presidential address to the York Diocesan Conference, on December 9th.

Dr. Lang said he had no right to indicate what the proposals would be, but this, at least, might be said, that the existing Book of Common Prayer would remain as it was, both for the sake of those who had no desire for anything else and as the accepted standard of teaching.

The various permissive alterations, additions, and alternatives were in order to meet evident needs and to give expression in the authorised worship of the Church to the movement of thought and devotion, which had a rightful place within the fellowship of the Church. "Would the great mass of Church folk rally to the call for unity? It would only be if the Church presented something like a united desire that Parliament would feel itself justified in giving effect to the measure."

If Parliament rejected it the whole of the relations of Church and State would be stirred up again. No one doubted that the Church had been slipping its hold upon Christianity, which it had hitherto professed.

## DIG THAT MONEY OUT.

GIRL BRIGANDS COOL ORDER.

## A TEXAS BANK HOLD UP.

A typical American robbery under arms was perpetrated on December 11th at Buda, a small town near Austin, Texas, U.S.A., by a bobbed-haired girl whose polite manners and refined dress completely disguised suspicion.

The girl, a slender, brunette of about 20, walked into a bank and explained to the manager that she was a newspaper correspondent engaged in writing a series of articles about Buda. The manager obligingly furnished her with a table, chair, and typewriter.

After writing for about half an hour she astounded him by producing a revolver from her coat pocket and by ordering him sweetly to "Stand where you are." She levelled the pistol at a bookkeeper and commanded him to "Move closer."

She then directed both men into a vault, where she forced the manager to open the safe. "Dig that money out," was her next command. The manager handed her two packages each containing \$250 in American currency.

The girl then slammed the vault door and locked it, leaving the two bank officials inside and then entered her motor-car and drove away. Several hours later at Austin the police arrested Rebecca Bradley, a young typist in the office of Mr. Dan Mooney, the Attorney-General and Governor-elect of the State of Texas, who succeeds Mrs. "Ma" Ferguson. When charged with bank robbery the girl merely smiled and said nothing.

## MRS. CHRISTIE FOUND.

POPULAR GUEST IN HARROGATE HOTEL.

A thrilling search following the sensational disappearance on December 3rd from her Berkshire home of Agatha Christie, the well-known writer of detective books, the wife of Colonel Christie, ended in a meeting between the wife and husband at a hotel in Harrogate where the wife had been staying, unrecognized since December 3rd, when she left her home, at Sunningdale, late in the evening in a motor-car, which was discovered covered with frost by a gipsy boy on December 4th, overhanging a chalkpit slope at Newlands Corner, the famous beauty spot on the Surrey Hills, with a bundle of lady's clothes in it.

Maid's Suspicion.

The maids at a Harrogate hotel on December 17th discussed the similarity between a guest and a newspaper photograph and informed the police.

The husband was summoned and sat in the lounge. His wife descended to seek the evening papers. The husband approached his wife, who recognised him as an acquaintance, and they dined together.

Colonel Christie, interviewed, said that his wife suffered from complete loss of memory. "I don't think she knows who and where she is. She does not know me."

Mrs. Christie, arriving at the hotel, described herself as Mrs. Truscott from Cape Town. She was a popular guest who sang, enjoyed dances, played billiards and read the papers.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 5th:

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer...	30.06	29.95	29.93
Temperature...	67	61	65
Humidity...	50	79	70
Wind...			
Direction...	ESE	ESE	East
Force...	3	3	4
Weather...	B	B	O
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 4th, 69

Lowest open-air Temperature, 5th, 61

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 6th to 11th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	6	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
		0 3	4 4	5 32	0 3
Fri.	7	1 45	8 2	4 6	3 9
		1 36	4 4	6 13	0 5
Sat.	8	1 58	4 5	7 7	0 8
				5 49	3 5
Sun.	9	0 34	7 1	7 59	1 2
		2 55	4 7	7 3	3 7
Mon.	10	1 45	6 4	8 53	1 7
		3 51	5 0	8 43	3 7
Tues.	11	3 14	5 6	9 43	2 2
		4 45	5 4	10 44	3 4
Wed.	12	4 46	5 0	10 42	2 7
		5 33	5 8		

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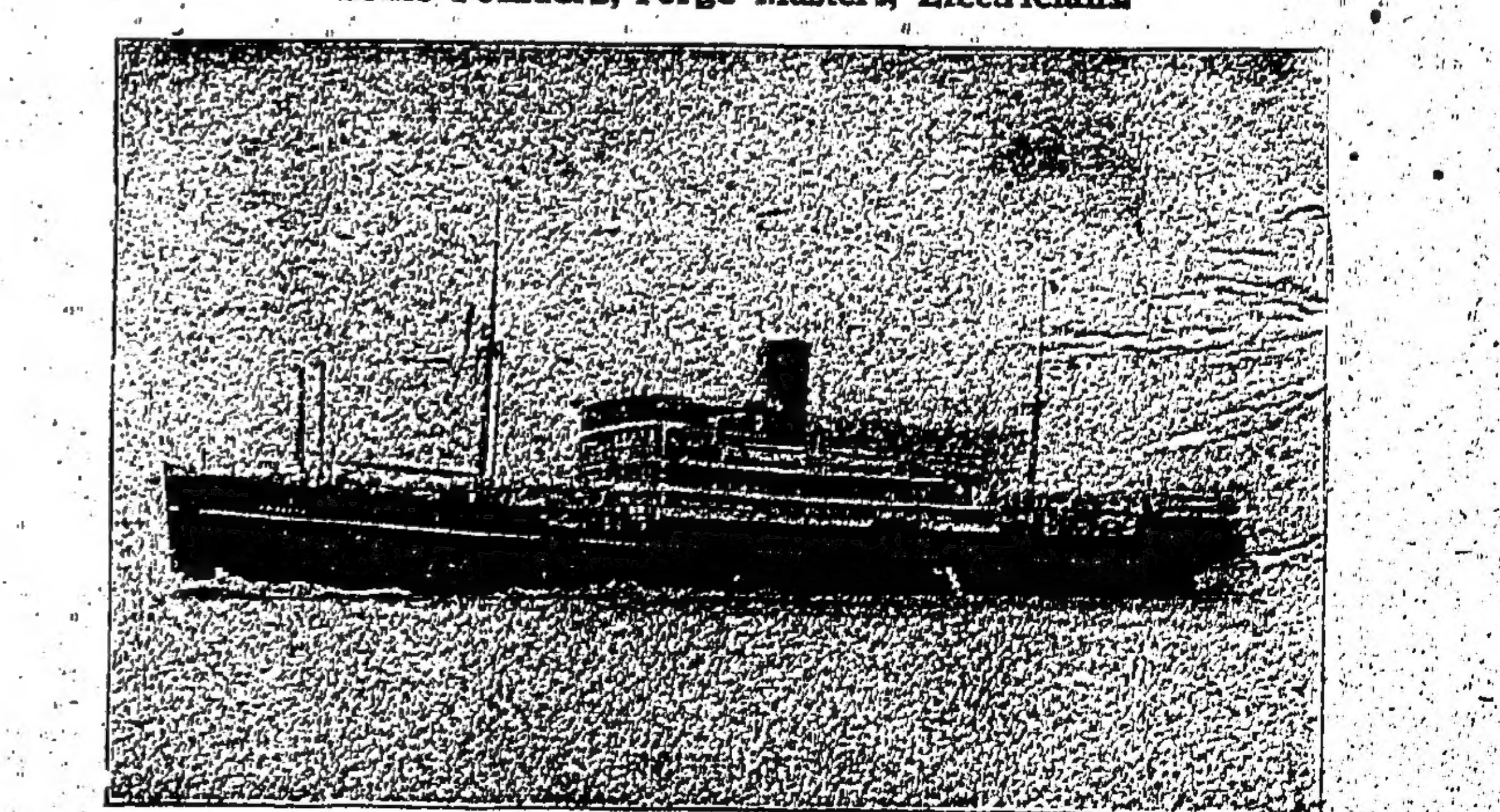
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TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"K'WONGSANG"	Wednesday, 12th Jan., at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 12th Jan., at 2 p.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 15th Jan., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Saturday, 15th Jan., at 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	Sunday, 16th Jan., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 19th Jan., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG"	Wednesday, 19th Jan., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 23rd Jan., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"JUISANG"	Sunday, 23rd Jan., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 28th Jan., at 1 p.m.

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S.S. "PELEBUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"	Via Suez Canal	11th March.
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S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 11th January, 1927.

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## Shipping News

### Arrivals and Departures, Passengers, etc.

## ARRIVALS:

January 4th.  
Norwegian, Norwegian str., 1,771 tons, Capt. Robert Jensen, from Bangkok and Holschnang, with rice and wood, lying at buoy No. C42—Koon Seng Co.

Proper, Norwegian str., 1,378 tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen, from Saigon, which port she left on December 30th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C28—Wo Fat Shing.

Seichuen, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. J. B. Shearer, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—B. & S.

West Cadron, American str., 3,466 tons, Capt. C. H. Winnett, from Los Angeles and Swatow, with kerosene and general cargo amounting to 1,133 tons, lying at "Stonecutters—Swaine & Hoyt, Inc.

January 5th.  
Hai Ning, British str., 832 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Fochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Helikon, Norwegian str., 1,230 tons, Capt. J. Jorgensen, from Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C36—Thoresen & Co.

Hong Peng, British str., 2,535 tons, Capt. D. W. Hood, from Rangoon and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 29th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—Seng Soon Hong.

Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 1,123 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with 500 tons of coal and general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Kanying, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. F. Lovegrove, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11—B. & S.

Kohoku Maru, Japanese str., 1,605 tons, Capt. T. Urayama, from Dairen and Tsingtau. The latter port she left on December 31st, with vegetable and ground nut, lying at buoy No. C41—O.S.K.

Kwong Nang, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. J. H. Hodges, from Tsingtau via Shanghai. The former port she left on December 29th, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kun Sang, British str., 2,327 tons, Capt. H. W. Chandler, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. T. Johnstone, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Tjikandi, Dutch str., 4,533 tons, Capt. J. E. A. Hillegaart, from Yokohama and Mike. The latter port she left on December 31st, with 6,882 tons of cement and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26—J.C.J.L.

Tijmanhook, Dutch str., 3,510 tons, Capt. H. de Jonge, from Dalny and Amoy, with pigs and bricks, lying at buoy No. A2—J.C.J.L.

## CLEARANCES:

January 5th.  
Apney, for Saigon.  
Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.  
Kany Lee, for Saigon.

Hong Peng, for Swatow.  
Kibi Maru No. 6, for Bangkok.  
Kwei Yang, for Swatow.  
Kwong Sang, for Canton.

Luchow, for Canton.  
Preussen, for Singapore.  
Song Do, for Kwang Chow Wan.  
Tjitaroen, for Amoy.

West Cadron, for Manila.  
Wing Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

## PASSENGERS:

ARRIVALS.  
Per m.s. "Forek", from Shanghai on January 4th: Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoag, Mr. E. Stahmacher, Mr. L. A. Blok, Mr. A. Bakker, and Mr. R. Robotti.

DEPARTURES.  
Per m.s. "Forek", on January 4th: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bertram, Mr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. A. Krawinkel, Miss D. Rogell, Mrs. R. F. Perlstein, Miss Brummits, Rev. E. J. Gorey, Bro. M. McCann, Bro. P. Brennan, Rev. J. T. Gorman, Rev. G. A. Burke, Rev. J. Casey, Rev. R. Rendler, Mr. and Mrs. Cashart, Mr. E. M. Hawk, Miss J. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyder, Mr. van den Herk, Mr. G. S. Sharma.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS:

The P. & O. s.s. "Malva" left Shanghai for this port on the 4th inst. at 3 p.m., and is due here tomorrow, at about 6 a.m.

## THE CHINA COAST.

## CHARGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL

Mr. G. A. Colledge, chief officer, "Wenchow", is on reserve. Mr. W. E. Awoock, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Wenchow".

Capt. W. T. Hodge, of the "Kanchow", has gone master, "Shantung". Capt. A. F. Summerfield, from Home leave, has gone master, "Kanchow". Capt. F. W. Potter, of the "Shantung", is on reserve.

Mr. E. S. Macpherson, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Seichuen". Mr. J. McLaren, second officer, "Seichuen", is on reserve.

Mr. F. S. Barron, second officer, "Newchuan", has gone second officer, "Kalgan".

Mr. T. E. Rees, second officer, "Kwangchow", has gone second officer, "Luchow". Mr. A. H. Lake, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Luchow".

Mr. R. Carter, second officer, "Kurichow", is on reserve. Mr. F. E. B. Steer, second officer, "Luchow", has gone second officer, "Kurichow".

Mr. C. L. Brown, second officer, "Kalgan", has gone second officer, "Yanning". Mr. V. H. Kirkland, second officer, "Yanning", has gone second officer, "Kwangchow".

Mr. C. H. Thompson, chief officer, "Kanying", has gone chief officer, "Yunnan". Mr. R. Warren, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kanying".

Mr. F. C. Dart, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Luchow". Mr. R. D. Gail, second engineer, "Kalgan", has gone second engineer, "Kanying". Mr. J. Scott, second engineer, "Kanying", has gone second engineer, "Luchow".

Mr. L. D. Bain, third engineer, "Luchow", has gone third engineer, "Kalgan".

Mr. R. H. McLean, from reserve, has gone supply third engineer, "Luchow".

Mr. D. McCormack, supply chief engineer, "Anhui", has gone chief engineer, "Kurichow". Mr. W. J. Dinneen, chief engineer, "Kurichow", has gone supply chief engineer, "Kwangchow".

Mr. J. G. Campbell, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Anhui". Mr. D. Dalgleish, from Home leave, has gone chief engineer, "Kwangchow".

Mr. W. T. Anderson, from Home leave, has gone supply second engineer, "Kwangchow".

Mr. Wm. Bell, acting chief engineer, "Kwangchow", has gone Acting Asst. Supt. Engineer, C. N. Co., Hong Kong.

Mr. J. D. Craig, third engineer, "Seichuen", is on reserve. Mr. C. J. Strapp, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Seichuen".

Capt. A. Dockrey, of the "Chakung", has gone master, "Leesang". Capt. J. McAlinagh, of the "Leesang", has gone master, "Chakung".

Mr. J. H. Telfer, from reserve, has gone third officer, "Chakung". Mr. D. A. Matheson, third officer, "Chakung", is on reserve.

Mr. G. K. Hudson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Cheongching". Mr. C. Nock, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Waishing".

Mr. W. L. Williams, chief officer, "Indo-China S.N. Co.", has resigned. Capt. L. H. Hutchings, from reserve, has gone master, "Hapany".

Mr. G. K. Hudson, chief officer, "Fathling", is on reserve. Capt. R. J. Sneddon, from reserve, has gone master, "Hongkong".

Mr. T. Fairbairn, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Kungwo". Mr. J. H. Davey, from Home leave, has gone supply chief officer, "Siangwo".

Mr. L. S. Mumby, second officer, "Kwong", has gone supply second officer, "Pingang".

Mr. A. J. Wilson, has been appointed second officer, "Fausang". Mr. D. B. Smith, second officer, "Fausang", is on reserve.

Mr. C. J. A. Porter, from reserve, has gone supply chief officer, "Fausang".

Mr. J. Rennie, chief engineer, "Yusan", is on reserve. Mr. Mark Hull, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Yusan".

Mr. J. A. Thom, third engineer, "Pingao", has gone third engineer, "Kutwo". Mr. R. Clark, third engineer, "Kutwo", has gone supply third engineer, "Foushing".

Mr. A. Paton, from reserve, has gone supply third engineer, "Pingao". Mr. J. Colquhoun, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Luenho". Mr. J. Fowler, third engineer, "Luenho", is on reserve.

Mr. J. Halkett, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Waishing". Mr. A. M. Sangster, second engineer, "Waishing", has gone supply second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. S. Holmes, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Pingao". Mr. A. McNay, acting chief engineer, "Pingao", has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. C. Ross, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Kutwo". Mr. F. Dunstan, second engineer, "Fathling", is on reserve.

Mr. W. E. Stead, chief officer, "Shukwang", has been appointed master, "Haikwang".

Mr. P. C. Hutchence has been appointed chief officer, "Sanning". Mr. J. Hales, second officer, "Tai-shan", has gone second officer, "Kin-shan".

(Continued at foot of next column)

## S.S. "TAI HING"

## LAUNCHED.

## NEW VESSEL—FOR WEST RIVER TRADE.

## FLIES THE BRITISH FLAG.

The s.s. "Tai Hing", built at the Tekwanan shipyard for the Kwong Wing S.S. Co., of Des Vaux Road West, was launched on Tuesday.

Miss Wong, daughter of the managing partner, performed the ceremony before a large gathering of friends and well-wishers.

This Company already owns the s.s. "Tai Ming", which is well-known on the Hong Kong-Watchoo run.

The "Tai Hing" is 135 feet in length. She will be completely fitted in about a month. After running her speed trials she will be sent on an invitation excursion to Macao, prior to joining the "Tai Ming" on the trade.

Both vessels fly the British flag.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

## COMMENTS OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL SECRETARY.

The world-wide depression in ocean transport, states the British Commercial Secretary at Tokyo in his latest report, has been reflected during the past two years in the slackness of the shipbuilding industry in Japan.

The vessels of 100 tons gross and over launched in 1924 numbered only 45, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 72,446 tons, whilst in 1925, the total fell to 39 of 49,000 tons, and in the latter year many of the firms dismissed large numbers of their employees.

One interesting and outstanding development of the period under review, however, has been the commencement of the manufacture of Diesel engines in Japan. A good many ships fitted with imported machinery of this type were built in previous years, but in 1925 the Kobe Steel Works undertook the construction of Diesel engines for a cargo vessel of 9,000 tons, while the Mitsubishi Dockyard are also building engines of this type for one of the three 7,200-ton liners to be used on the South American service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and for two cargo-boats and one tanker of smaller tonnage.

Three large passenger steamers of between 14,000 and 15,000 tons will shortly be required by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the Transpacific service which they have taken over from the Tokyo-Kisen Kaisha, and these vessels have to be built in Japan in order to qualify for the subsidy, whilst some of the yards can look forward with a certain amount of optimism to 1927, as they are fairly certain to secure orders for part of the programme of replacement of obsolete auxiliary ships contemplated by the naval authorities.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## The Kowloon Customs in a notice to the Harbour Office states that a loaded lighter has a sunken wreck east of Kiao Lighthouse, Kiao Island.

From the wreck Lighthouse bears S. 80° West, distant 4 miles. As only a small part of wreck is showing at high water, and, as it is not properly marked, the neighbourhood should be navigated with caution.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

## FOR JANUARY, 1927.

## STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 6th.....	7.04 a.m.	5.53 p.m.
" 7th.....	7.05 "	5.54 "
" 8th.....	7.05 "	5.55 "
" 9th.....	7.05 "	5.56 "
" 10th.....	7.05 "	5.57 "
" 11th.....	7.06 "	5.57 "
" 12th.....	7.06 "	5.58 "
" 13th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 14th.....	7.06 "	5.59 "
" 15th.....	7.06 "	5.60 "
" 16th.....	7.06 "	5.60 "
" 17th.....	7.06 "	5.61 "
" 18th.....	7.06 "	5.62 "
" 19th.....	7.06 "	5.62 "
" 20th.....	7.06 "	5.63 "
" 21st.....	7.05 "	5.64 "
" 22nd.....	7.05 "	5.65 "
" 23rd.....	7.05 "	5.65 "
" 24th.....	7.05 "	5.66 "
" 25th.....	7.05 "	5.67 "
" 26th.....	7.04 "	5.68 "
" 27th.....	7.04 "	5.68 "
" 28th.....	7.04 "	5.69 "
" 29th.....	7.04 "	5.70 "
" 30th.....	7.03 "	5.71 "
" 31st.....	7.03 "	5.71 "

Mr. E. W. Matthews, chief officer, "Lungshan", has gone chief officer, "Sulair".

Capt. E. P. Smith, from reserve, has gone master, "Wing Hung".

Capt. J. B. McCaw, of the "Lok Sun", is on reserve. Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from reserve, has gone master, "Lok Sun".

Mr. T. W. Spence, chief officer, "Lok Sun", has resigned. Mr. C. Trotter, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Lok Sun—Shipping and Engineering."

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Jan., 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Jan., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SACHUEN"	On 7th Jan., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Jan., 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 9th Jan., 8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 9th Jan., 8 a.m.
WELHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 9th Jan., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 10th Jan., 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHEKIANG"	On 11th Jan., 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 13th Jan., 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINEUA"	On 13th Jan., 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"JEAN"	On 13th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Jan., 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO & DALNY	"NANNING"	On 16th Jan., 6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG to SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To

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